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TV SCRIPT
LEARN
ENGLISH
WITH THE
STARS!

HOW TO QUESTIONS WITH PREPOSITIONS!

HOW
MOODY
ARE YOU?

"CAMPING"
VOCABULARY!

SPORTING
CHEATS

CIRCUS
BAN

SHERLOCK
HOLMES

SPELLING

BRUCE
SPRINGSTEEN



PLUS... PHRASAL VERBS, GRAMMAR, IDIOMS, VOCABULARY,
USEFUL EXPRESSIONS... AND MUCH, MUCH MORE.

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OF
DIFFERENT
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ACCENTS!

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EDITOR'S INTRO

How you learn English with *Learn Hot English* magazine

WHY ARE YOU LEARNING ENGLISH? TO GET A BETTER JOB, TO PASS AN OFFICIAL ENGLISH EXAM, TO TRAVEL, OR JUST TO COMMUNICATE IN ENGLISH? LEARN HOT ENGLISH MAGAZINE HELPS WITH ALL THIS.

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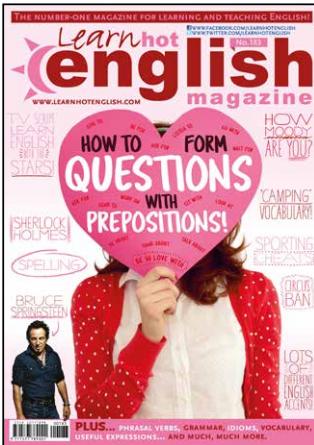
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Hi, everybody and welcome to another issue of *Learn Hot English* magazine – the fun magazine for learning English. This month, we'll be showing you how to make questions with prepositions. It's really useful to know how to do this, and we'll explain it to you and give you some practise to help you learn how to do it easily. Of course, that's not all, and we'll also be looking at some "camping" vocabulary, words to describe the city, how to introduce yourself, a delicious recipe, Bruce Springsteen, drinks, spelling, Sherlock Holmes, sporting cheats, "street" idioms, useful language and lots, lots more! Well, we hope you enjoy reading and listening to this issue of *Learn Hot English*. Have fun, learn lots of English and see you all next month!

Andy

PS Remember to sign up for our newsletter so you can receive lots of FREE language lessons, and find out what we're doing. Just visit our website (www.learnhotenglish.com) and enter your name and e-mail address in the box on the right-hand side of the page.

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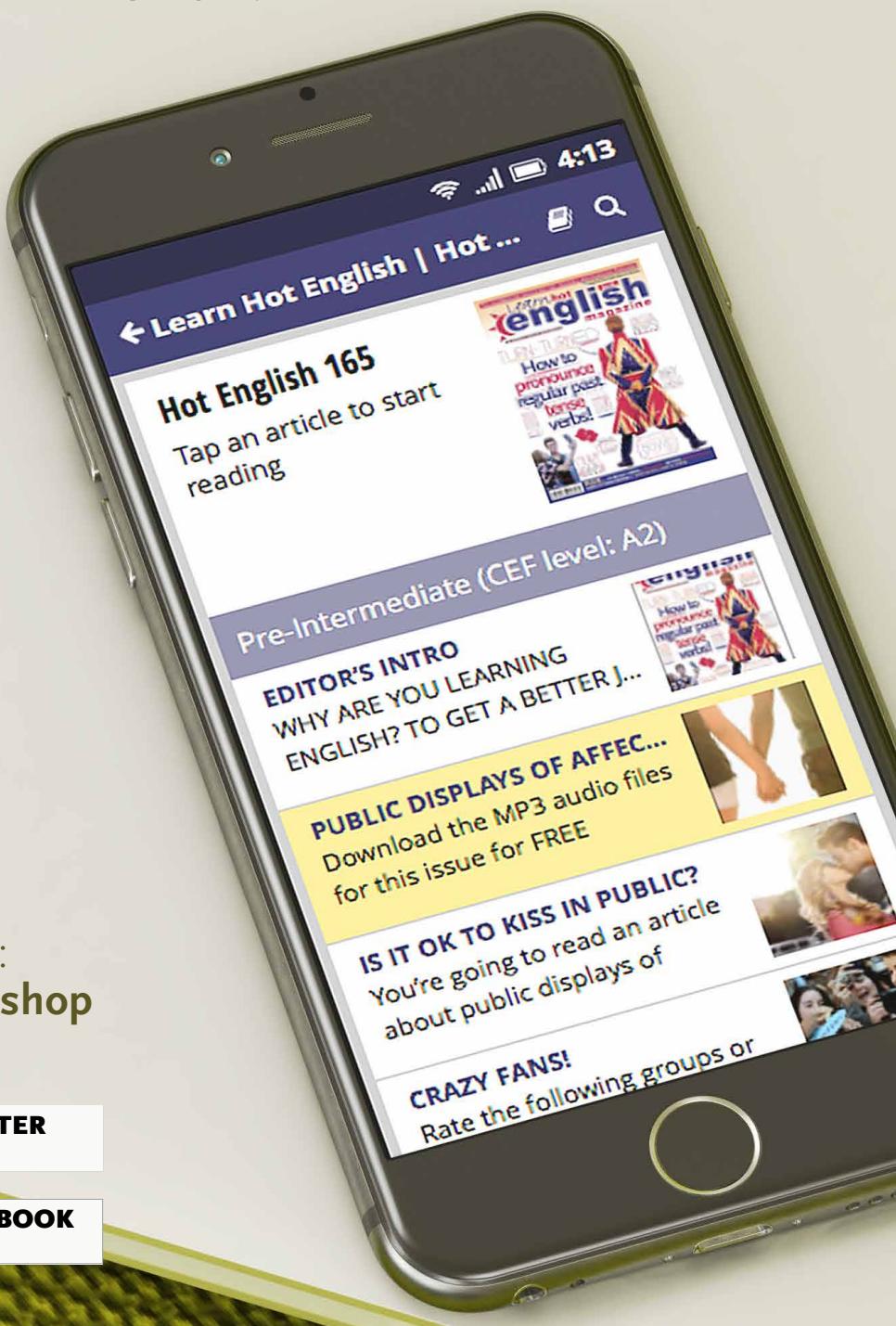
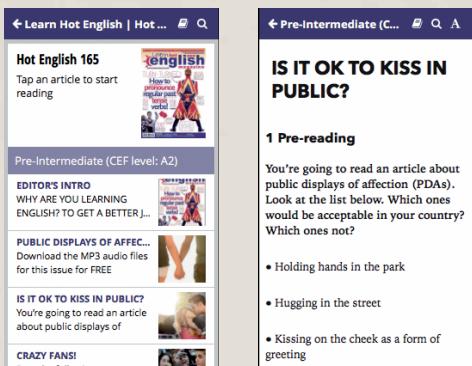
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Should animals be used in sport and entertainment?

1 Pre-reading

ANSWERS ON PAGE 41

Match the circus acts/animals (1 to 7) to the photos (a-g). Can you think of any more circus animals or acts?

1. Elephant
2. Tiger
3. Seal
4. Juggler
5. Lion
6. Acrobat
7. Tightrope walker



For more information on animal cruelty in circuses, visit: www.circuses.com

Poor Tyke

During a circus performance in Honolulu (Hawaii) on 20th August 1994, circus elephant Tyke killed her trainer in front of hundreds of horrified spectators. Tyke then ran through the streets of Kakaako for more than thirty minutes before police shot and killed her.



2 Reading I

This article is about prohibiting the use of animals in circuses. What are the arguments in favour of doing this? Think, then read the article to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

Complete this summary of the article.

1. Horse racing is _____ in many countries.
2. Many see it as a fun form of _____.
3. An average of 24 horses die every day at _____ all over the United States.
4. Around 10,000 are slaughtered every year when they can't _____ any more.
5. Horses are also often _____ to make them run faster.

4 Language focus

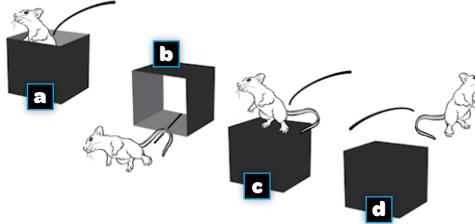
Prepositions of movement

Look at this extract from the article, "...stand on their heads, balance on balls or jump through rings of fire."

"Through" is a preposition of movement. If you go "through" something, you go from one side of it to another.

Match the sentences (1 to 4) to the pictures (a-d).

1. The mouse jumped **over** the box.
2. The mouse jumped **onto** the box.
3. The mouse jumped **into** the box.
4. The mouse went **through** the box.



The circus is a great form of family **entertainment**. There are jugglers, clowns, acrobats, tightrope walkers and, in some cases, even performing animals. But should animals be in circuses? What about other forms of entertainment such as horse racing?

Animals have traditionally appeared in circuses. In ancient Rome, there were horse and **chariot** races and **re-enactments** of battles that involved hundreds of horses and even elephants – not to mention the **notorious** fights between **defenceless** Christians and hungry lions. But some feel that this should stop.

Animal rights organisations are firmly against the use of animals in circuses. They argue that animals do not naturally ride bicycles, stand on their heads, balance on balls, or jump through rings of fire. And when they do, it's after months of training with **whips**, sticks and even **electric prods**. Circus animals must also live in **filthy**, poorly-ventilated boxcars for hours on end – sometimes for as long as 100 hours when the circus travels. "It's as if you were asked to spend the rest of your life living in your bathroom," a **spokesperson** for **PETA** said. Many countries now have laws banning the use of animals in circuses.

The use of animals in sport is also considered cruel. Horse racing is popular in many countries. Many see it as a fun form of entertainment, and some even claim that the animals enjoy it too. But this is often far from the truth. The New York Times reported that an average of 24 horses die every day at racetracks all over the United States; and around 10,000 are slaughtered every year when they can't run any more. Horses are also often drugged to make them run faster. Horse racing is a multi-million pound business, with the horses themselves very far down the list of priorities.

Should something be done about the use of animals in sport too? *

GLOSSARY

entertainment <i>n</i>
something that amuses, pleases or makes you laugh
chariot <i>n</i>
an ancient two-wheeled vehicle pulled by horses that was used in war/races, etc.
a re-enactment <i>n</i>
a repeat of an event from the past
notorious <i>adj</i>
famous for something bad
defenceless <i>adj</i>
if you are "defenceless", you cannot protect yourself
a whip <i>n</i>
a piece of leather or rope used for hitting people or animals
an electric prod <i>n</i>
a stick that gives electric shocks
filthy <i>adj</i>
very dirty
a spokesperson <i>n</i>
a representative who speaks for an organisation
PETA <i>abbr</i>
People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals – an animal rights organisation
to ban <i>vb</i>
to prohibit

English language names with real meaning.

THE NAME GAME

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR SERIES OF FAMOUS NAMES WITH MEANING. MORE NEXT MONTH.

Coach (brand name)
A PERSON WHO TRAINS A PERSON OR A TEAM IN A SPORT.
"Bela Karolyi is a world famous coach who has worked with lots of Olympic athletes."

The Clash (British punk band)
WHEN PEOPLE "CLASH", THEY DON'T GET ON WELL AND OFTEN FIGHT OR ARGUE.
"Their first date was their last because they totally clashed."

Donna Summer (American singer/songwriter)
"SUMMER" IS THE SEASON BETWEEN SPRING AND AUTUMN.
"My family and I always take our holidays in the summer."

The Beach Boys (American rock band)
THE "BEACH" IS AN AREA WITH SAND BESIDE THE SEA. "BOYS" ARE YOUNG MEN.
"The beaches in southern France are absolutely lovely in September."

Culture Club (British pop band)
A "CULTURE" IS THE SOCIALLY TRANSMITTED VALUES AND BEHAVIOURS OF A GROUP OF PEOPLE. A "CLUB" IS AN ORGANISATION THAT A GROUP OF PEOPLE BELONG TO.
"In some cultures, you have to remove your shoes before going into a house."

© TRACK 02

Story Time

Jokes, anecdotes and stories as told by native English speakers.

Honesty

Teacher: What **excuse** have you got for being late to school?
John: (breathlessly) Well, I ran so fast that I didn't have time to think of one.



Thief for a Thief

Miranda: You know, dear, I **noticed** something very strange this morning.
Geoff: Oh, what?
Miranda: Well, our new cleaner **stole** two of our towels. What a **crook**!
Geoff: Which towels?
Miranda: The ones we stole from the hotel in Miami Beach.



America's Discoverer

Teacher: George, go to the map and find North America.
George: Here it is!
Teacher: Correct. Now, class, who discovered America?
Class: George! ✎



GLOSSARY

an excuse *n*
a reason someone gives to explain why something has or hasn't happened
to notice *vb*
to see / become aware of something
to steal *vb*
to take something without permission and without the intention of returning it
a crook *n informal*
a criminal; a dishonest person

Personality quiz.

How moody are you?

HOW MOODY ARE YOU? ARE YOU SIMILAR TO A **SULKY** TEENAGER? OR ARE YOU MORE **HAPPY-GO-LUCKY**? TAKE THIS QUIZ TO FIND OUT!



Results

If you answered...

mostly a's The ultimate sulky soul

Wow, you need to control your moods more. You're making your life more difficult than it needs to be.

mostly b's The sensitive one

Don't let things **get you down**. You're letting external factors affect you too much.

mostly c's The mature one

You're very philosophical about your moods and how to react to them. Well done!

mostly d's The dreamer

Wow, you're a happy-go-lucky soul and an inspiration to everyone around you.



GLOSSARY

sulky *adj informal*
if someone is "sulky", they are angry about something

happy-go-lucky *adj*
if you are "happy-go-lucky", you enjoy life and do not worry about the future

to perform *vb*
the way you are "performing" at work is how well you are doing

to storm out *exp*
if someone "storms out" of a place, they leave that place quickly and angrily

disappointed *adj*
if you feel "disappointed", you are sad because something is not as good as you hoped

feedback *n*
criticism from someone else that can be positive, negative or useful

a bomb *n*
a device that explodes and destroys a large area

to crawl into a corner *exp*
if you "crawl into a corner", you find somewhere quiet to be alone. Literally, if you "crawl", you move along the floor / ground on your arms and legs

politely *adv*
respectfully; with good manners and socially correct behaviour

to warn *vb*
to tell someone about a danger

in a rage *exp*
to be very angry or upset about something

betrayed *adj*
if you "betray" someone who trusts you, you do something against them

to get you down *exp*
if something "gets you down", it makes you sad/depressed/upset

1 It's Monday morning... AGAIN! What's your reaction to starting the week?

- a. It's so unfair!
- b. You're already waiting for Friday.
- c. It's not the end of the world, but of course, you prefer the weekends.
- d. You can't wait to get started.

2 Your boss tells you that you're not **performing** to her satisfaction. How do you react?

- a. You **storm out** and tell yourself that you need a better job.
- b. You're **disappointed** and your motivation suffers for the rest of the day.
- c. You take the criticism well because it's an important learning process.
- d. You LOVE **feedback** from anyone – your boss, colleagues, even friends.

3 You're not in a great mood. How do you treat those around you?

- a. It's best to avoid you. You're a **bomb** waiting to explode.

b. You **crawl into** a dark **corner** and hope nobody finds you – you want to be left alone.

c. You **politely warn** people that today's not your day, but that tomorrow will be better.

d. Not in great mood? Never!

4 Your colleague is promoted when you've been working harder and longer in the same position. What do you do?

- a. You walk round the office **in a rage** for the rest of the day.
- b. You feel completely **betrayed**.
- c. You accept and respect your boss's decision.
- d. You congratulate your colleague and feel happy for her.

5 Your brother gets more presents than you for his birthday. How do you feel?

- a. Furious.
- b. Neglected. You think your parents love him more than you.
- c. Not surprised; he's younger than you.
- d. Great. After all, you did buy most of them! ✎

USEFUL VOCABULARY

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR SECTION ON USEFUL VOCABULARY.
THIS MONTH: CAMPING. ANSWERS ON PAGE 41

1 Match the words

Match the words below to the pictures.

1. a tent c
2. a forest
3. a campfire
4. a backpack/a rucksack
5. a log
6. a torch ("flashlight" in US English)
7. a sleeping bag
8. a tent peg
9. a cabin
10. a campsite



2 Wordsearch

Now find these words in the wordsearch.

tent

forest

campfire

backpack

log

torch

sleeping bag

tent peg

cabin

campsite



3 Guess the word

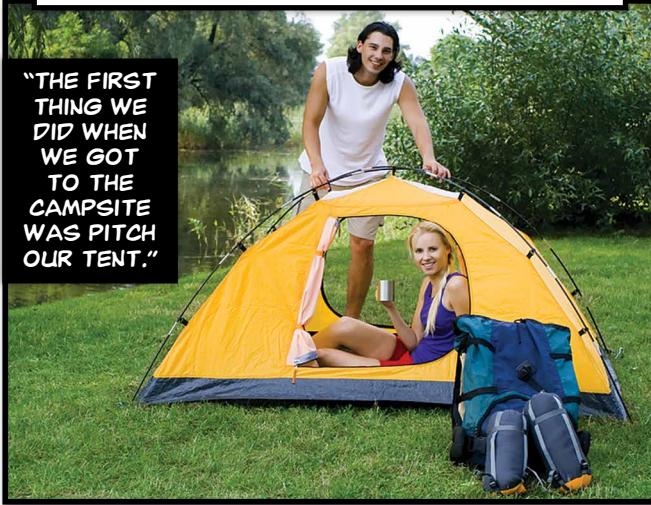
Think of ways to describe these camping words. See if your partner can guess the word from the list based on your clues.



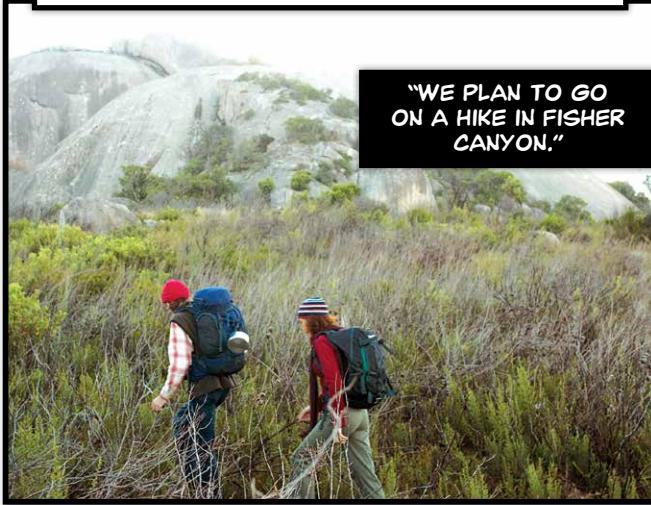
USEFUL VERBS & EXPRESSIONS

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR SECTION ON USEFUL VERBS AND EXPRESSIONS.
THIS MONTH: CAMPING.

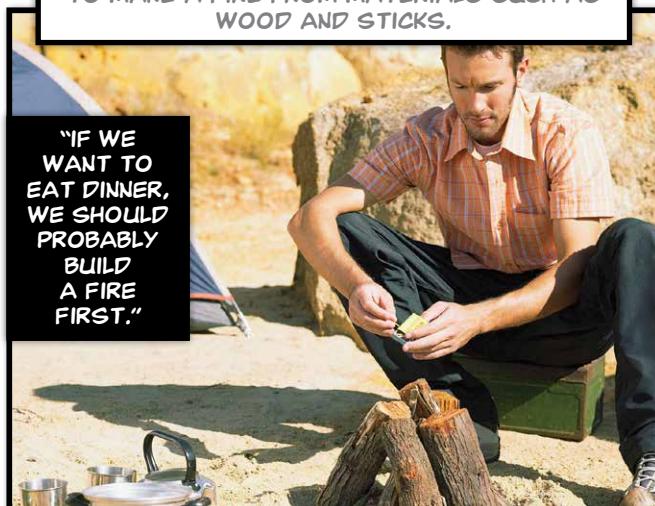
TO PITCH A TENT
TO ASSEMBLE A TENT.



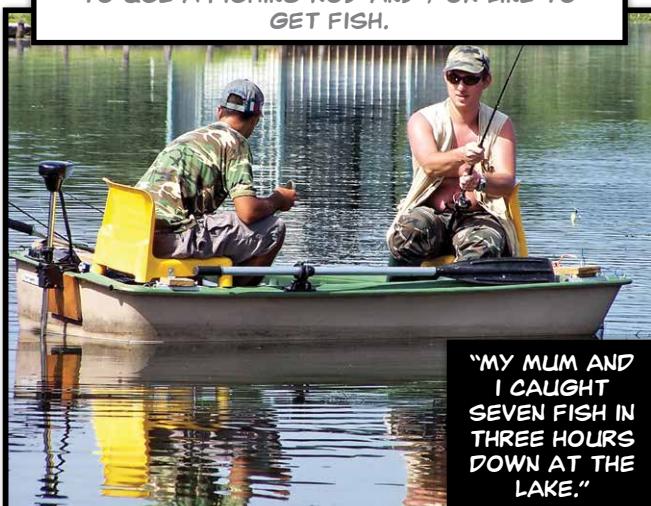
TO GO ON A HIKE
TO GO FOR A LONG WALK IN THE COUNTRY.



TO BUILD A FIRE
TO MAKE A FIRE FROM MATERIALS SUCH AS WOOD AND STICKS.



TO CATCH FISH
TO USE A FISHING ROD AND / OR LINE TO GET FISH.



TO ROAST MARSHMALLOWS
TO COOK MARSHMALLOWS OVER A FIRE.



TO SET UP CAMP
IF YOU "SET UP CAMP", YOU ORGANISE YOUR CAMP SITE BY PUTTING YOUR TENT, SUPPLIES AND FOOD IN ORDER.



Teen television programmes.

Teen TV series

WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER ABOUT YOUR TEEN YEARS?
PERHAPS THESE TV SERIES REVIEWS WILL BRING BACK A FEW MEMORIES.



Saved by the Bell (1989-1993)

This series is about the high school adventures of Zack Morris (played by Mark-Paul Gosselaar) and his friends. It was **loosely** based on the 1985 film *The Breakfast Club**. Each character is a stereotype: AC Slater is the athlete; Screech is the **nerd**; Kelly is the All-American cheerleader; Jessie is the studious **over-achiever**; and Lisa is the fashionable girl who loves to **gossip**. The **principal** was Mr Belding and he was the authority figure who helped the students with their problems. The series had two **spin-offs**: *Saved by the Bell: The College Years* (which was about Zack, AC Slater, Kelly and Screech's experiences at the fictional university Cal U); and *Saved by the Bell: The New Class* that ran from 1993-2000. It featured completely new students, but Screech and Mr Belding continued on the show. It was created by Sam Bobrick and produced by Peter Engel.

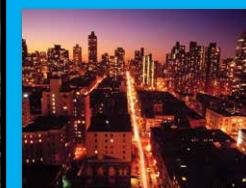
The Breakfast Club (1985)

This film was directed by John Hughes. It helped **launch** the careers of many famous actors of the 1980s including Molly Ringwald, Judd Nelson and Ally Sheedy. *The Breakfast Club* is a **cult classic** and is considered by many to be the ultimate high school **coming of age** story. It's about 5 students in different **cliques** who have to spend the whole day together in **detention**. In only one day, they get to know each other and realise they have more in common than they thought.



The Upper East Side

A neighbourhood in Manhattan in New York City, between the East River and Central Park. Property is very expensive there. The average cost for a townhouse is about \$75 million and the average penthouse is about \$100 million.



Gossip Girl (2007-2012)

This programme is based on a book series by Cecily von Ziegesar. It's about the lives of **wealthy** teenagers who go to an elite **prep school** in New York City's **Upper East Side***. The show is narrated by the anonymous "gossip girl" who knows secrets about everyone at the school and she (or he) **reveals** them on the internet at the worst moments. The main characters are best friends Serena van der Woodsen and Blair Waldorf. They get into **plenty of** trouble along with their group of friends Nate Archibald, Chuck Bass and Dan Humphrey. The characters on this controversial show have to deal with drugs, divorce and death.



The Wonder Years (1988-1993)

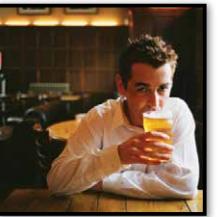
This insightful "dramedy" (a combination of drama and comedy) was about growing up in the United States during the **turbulent** 1960s-1970s. The show is about the life of Kevin Arnold. He lives in a quiet suburb in an average-sized American town. He has an **annoying** older brother Wayne, a nerdy but lovable best friend Paul, and his girlfriend, Winnie. Kevin narrates the show as an adult and reflects on his adolescence. The show is famous for its witty script and for its **poignant** observations. It was created by Carol Black and Neal Marlens.



GLOSSARY

loosely <i>adv</i>	not exactly
a nerd <i>n</i>	someone who is considered different from the rest and who may be obsessed with intellectual or electronic things
an over-achiever <i>n</i>	someone who is very successful in their studies and/or work
gossip <i>n</i>	conversation about other people's private lives
a principal <i>n</i>	the person in charge of a school or college
a spin-off <i>n</i>	a television show starring one or more of the characters from an earlier show
wealthy <i>adj</i>	rich; with a lot of money
prep school <i>n US English</i>	a private secondary school for students who intend to go to university
to reveal <i>vb</i>	if you "reveal" a secret, you tell people about it
plenty of <i>exp</i>	a lot of
wonder <i>n</i>	a feeling of surprise, amusement and curiosity
turbulent <i>adj</i>	a "turbulent" time is one with a lot of change and confusion
annoying <i>adj</i>	irritating; if something or someone is "annoying", they make you feel angry
poignant <i>adj</i>	something "poignant" makes you feel sad because it reminds you of the past or about something you wish had / hadn't happened
to launch <i>vb</i>	if a career is "launched", it starts
a cult classic <i>exp</i>	a film or television show that is very popular among a particular group of people
coming of age <i>adj</i>	a "coming of age" story is about the process of growing up and going from being a child to an adult
a clique <i>n</i>	a group of people who spend a lot of time together and who are unfriendly to everyone else
detention <i>n</i>	a punishment for schoolchildren stay at school after it has finished
a diaper <i>n</i>	clothing for a baby's bottom worn while he/she learns how to go to the toilet
for the long haul <i>exp</i>	for a long period of time
4th of July <i>n</i>	a holiday in the US celebrating the country's independence
a yard <i>n</i>	land next to someone's house where they grow flowers or other plants

The City



a hotel

the underground

a skyscraper

a restaurant

a museum

a pub



a trafficjam

traffic lights

a sign

an alley

a building

a theatre

LISTEN AND REPEAT THESE EXPRESSIONS.

Useful expressions

What you say

- Where can I find a bus timetable, please?
- Can you recommend any good hotels?
- How do I get to the city centre?
- Is there public parking near the museum?
- Have you got a map of the subway?
- Where's the best place to go shopping for clothes?
- What are the main tourist attractions?



What you hear

- There's a new art exhibition this Sunday.
- There's a street festival all next week.
- There's a new Thai restaurant that's just opened.
- The best way to get to the centre from here is to take bus 64.
- Most of the museums are in the centre of the town. ☀



The City

NOW LISTEN TO THIS DIALOGUE. IN THIS CONVERSATION, NATALIE VISITS A TOURIST OFFICE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Tourist information: Hi, how can I help you?

Natalie:

Hi. I've just got in and I was wondering if you could recommend anything to see.



Tourist information: Well, if you like art, you really should go to The Metropolitan Art Museum – the MOMA.

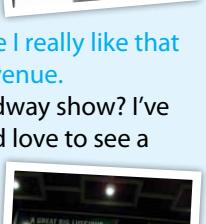
Natalie: OK. I've heard of that.



Tourist information: And then there's the Empire State Building. You can go to the top of that and get a great view of the city.

What about eating out?

Natalie: Well, you really should try some of New York City's restaurants. There's one I really like that serves gourmet hamburgers on 5th Avenue.



Natalie: That sounds good. What about a Broadway show? I've heard so much about Broadway and I'd love to see a show there.

Well, the musical *Wicked* is playing. Also, *Chicago* and *Fiddler on the Roof* are quite popular.



Natalie: What about nightlife? I'm really into alternative music.

Oh... well, New York City has some great clubs. You'd probably like CBGB. It's a punk/alternative bar on Bleecker Street. Blondie and The Talking Heads both performed there before getting really famous.

Natalie: OK, well, thanks for your suggestions. Very useful.

Tourism worker: You're welcome. Have fun! And stay safe! ☀

TRACK 04

Useful language for successful communication.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

THIS MONTH: INTRODUCING YOURSELF.

Meeting someone for the first time

- Hi.
- Hello.
- Hiya. (informal)
- Hey. (informal)
- **A:** Hi, my name is Eric. What's your name?
- **B:** Miranda. How's it going?



Meeting someone again

- **A:** Hi, how's it been going?
- **B:** Oh, not bad at all. And you?
- **A:** So, what have you been up to?
- **B:** Oh, not much. Just working and travelling.
- **A:** Hi, I believe we met last week at the luncheon. Sarah, right?
- **B:** Yes, and you're... Bill? It's good to see you again.

Dialogue

IN THIS DIALOGUE, JOSH AND KELLY ARE MEETING FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Josh: Hi.

Kelly: Hi, I'm Kelly. What's your name?

Josh: I'm Josh. Nice to meet you.

Kelly: Nice to meet you too.

Josh: So, are you new to the company?

Kelly: No, I've been working here for more than a year. I work upstairs in the accounts department. Where do you work?

Josh: Well, I work on the ground floor.

Kelly: Oh, OK.

Josh: So, where are you from?

Kelly: I'm from right here in Seattle. And you?

Josh: Actually, I'm from Brighton, England, but I've been living in Seattle and working here for nearly eight years.

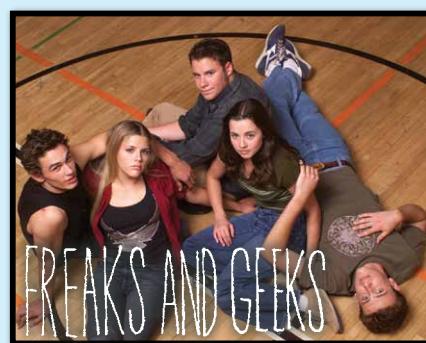
Kelly: It's strange that we've both worked here more than a year and have never met.

Josh: I know! Well, it's nice to finally meet you.

Kelly: You too. I hope we see each other again soon.

Josh: Yeah, me too. Have a great afternoon.

Kelly: Thanks. Likewise. Bye. ☺



Freaks and Geeks

Freaks and Geeks was created by Paul Feig. Judd Apatow was the executive producer. Apatow has produced a number of films that have been incredibly popular in the United States, including *Anchorman: The Legend of Ron Burgundy* (2004), *The 40-year-old Virgin* (2005) and *Knocked Up* (2007). *Freaks and Geeks* was only on for one season from 1999-2000.



GLOSSARY

a cheerleader *n*
a girl (usually) who dances and sings at sports events as a way of motivating the team and fans

a freak *n*
someone whose behaviour is different from that of the majority. They have alternative, unpopular opinions that aren't accepted by the majority

a geek *n*
someone who is considered different from the rest and who may be obsessed with intellectual or electronic things

upset *adj*
sad and angry

a burnout *n* *US*
a student who doesn't take studying seriously and who may get into trouble at school

to have a crush on *exp*
to be in love with someone, but not be in a relationship with that person

to hang out with *exp*
to spend time with

a socially-awkward person *exp*
someone who doesn't feel comfortable in social situations

brainy *adj*
intelligent

to deal with *exp*
to give your attention to a problem or a situation

a bully *n*
a person who uses their strength/power/position to hurt or frighten other people

out-of-touch *adj*
if someone is 'out of touch', they are not aware of things that have happened recently

to figure out *phr vb*
to understand

to praise *vb*
to say good things about something; to give a positive review of something

a portrayal of *exp*
the way that something is shown on television/film, etc.

© TRACK 05

DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC

IN THIS SECTION, DR FINGERS IDENTIFIES AND CORRECTS TYPICAL ERRORS.



ANSWERS ON PAGE 41

1 Activity

Read the sentences, find the errors and correct the sentences. Then listen to the CD to check your answers. Good luck!

1. There has been many problems with it.

There have been many problems with it.

2. Suddenly, it was a loud crash outside.

3. Last night, we driven thirty kilometres.

4. I asked to him why he was late.

5. Hello, Alan is come to see you.

6. Please, shut to the door when you leave.

© TRACK 06

LISTENING



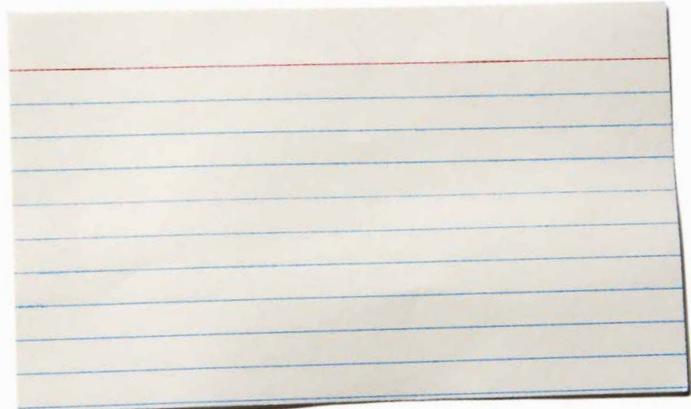
It's so unfair!

An argument between a parent and a teenager.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 41

1 Pre-listening

What are the typical things parents and their children argue about? Make a list.



2 Listening I

Listen once and tick off any ideas from the Pre-listening exercise.

3 Listening II

Listen again and answer the questions.

1. What does George's mum find under his bed?
2. What's the problem with George's pyjamas?
3. What is George reading at school?
4. Why does George's mum say she'll phone Simon's mum?
5. What's for dinner?

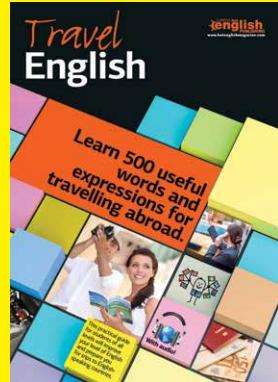
4 Language focus spoken English "Gonna"

Which two words are combined to make "gonna"?

5 Discussion

1. What do you remember from your teenage years? For example, school experience/friends, etc?
2. What was "unfair" for you when you were a teen?
3. What's the worst/best part of being a teenager?

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The section that makes grammar easy, interesting, and fun.

GRAMMAR FUN

THIS MONTH, WE'RE LOOKING AT MORE EASILY-CONFUSED WORDS.

easily-confused words

1. "Camping" versus "campsite"

- a) "Camping" is a noun that refers to the activity: "Camping is so much fun!"
- b) "To camp" is the verb: "We're going to camp in a field outside the village."
- c) A "campsite" is the place where you go camping: "Are there any good campsites near your city?"

2. "Parking" versus "car park"

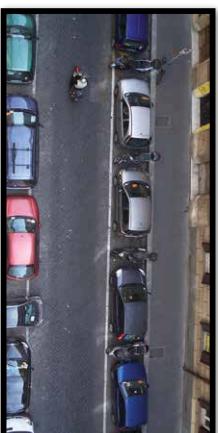
- a) "Parking" is the noun that refers to the activity: "Parking is always difficult in the town centre."
- b) "To park" is the verb: "I hate parking – my car is too big!"
- c) A "car park" is the place where you park a car: "There aren't any spaces left in the car park."

3. "Country" versus "county"

- a) A "country" is one of the political units that the world is divided into (France, Italy, etc.): "How many countries have you visited in your lifetime?"
- b) A "county" is a region within a *country* that includes cities, towns, villages, areas of countryside, etc.: "Kent is a county in the south of England. It is close to London."



To "camp out" is a phrasal verb related to camping. To "camp out" means the same as "to camp". For example, "It's a beautiful evening. Why don't we camp out tonight?"



1 Exercise

Choose the correct answer.

1. Is there any **parking/car park** round here?
2. There are 47 **countries/counties** in Europe.
3. **Camping/campsite** is a cheap alternative if you want to go on holiday.
4. They made me pay 10 euros at the **parking/car park**.
5. We got lost on the way to the **camping/campsite**.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 41

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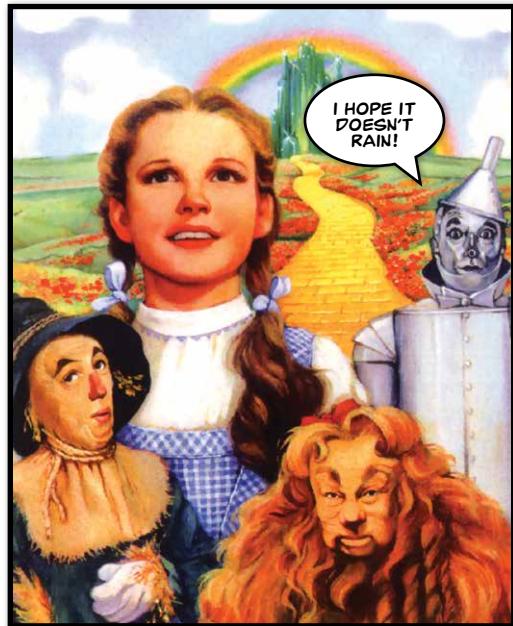
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FILM/TV SCRIPTS

The Wizard of Oz



The Wizard of Oz is the adventurous tale of a young girl, Dorothy, from Kansas. Dorothy goes on an unusual journey and has strange adventures. But she realises in the end that there is no place like home. Dorothy is played by **legendary** singer Judy Garland. The film is directed by Victor Fleming and is an adaptation from the children's book *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* by Frank L. Baum.



1 Exercises

ANSWERS ON PAGE 41

Read the dialogue and answer these questions.

- Who told Dorothy not to give away her slippers?
- What is Dorothy's dog's name?
- What happened to Dorothy's dog?

2 Definitions

Try to figure out the definitions for each **bolded word** in the above dialogue.

- an unexpected pleasure
 - a bad surprise
 - a good surprise
- to give back
 - to return
 - to take away
- drown
 - to kill by putting in water
 - to throw something in the street
- to see reason
 - to watch something
 - to understand
- alive
 - living
 - angry
- to get away
 - to take something
 - to escape

The script

In this scene, the Wicked Witch has kidnapped Dorothy's dog, Toto, but is **willing** to exchange the dog for Dorothy's magical slippers.

Wicked Witch: And you, my dear, what an **1) unexpected pleasure**. It's so kind of you to visit me in my loneliness.

Dorothy: What are you gonna do with my dog? Give him back to me.



Wicked Witch: All in good time, my little pretty. All in good time.

Dorothy: Oh, please **2) give me back** my dog.

Wicked Witch: Certainly, certainly, when you give me those slippers.

Dorothy: But the Good Witch of the North told me not to.



Wicked Witch: Very well. [To her winged-monkey captain] Throw that basket in the river and **3) drown** him.

Dorothy: No, no! Here, you can have your old slippers, but give me back Toto!

Wicked Witch: That's a good little girl. I knew you'd **4) see reason**. [The Wicked Witch is electrocuted when she tries to take the slippers]

Dorothy: Oh, I'm sorry! I didn't do it! Can I still have my dog?

Wicked Witch: No! Fool that I am. I should've remembered. Those slippers will never come off, as long as you're **5) alive**. But that's not what's worrying me. It's how to do it. These things must be done delicately, or you hurt the **spell**.

[Toto leaps out from the basket and runs out the door]

Dorothy: Run, Toto, run!

Wicked Witch: Catch him, you fool!

[Toto escapes]

Dorothy: He **6) got away!** He got away!

Wicked Witch: Ooh, which is more than you will. **Drat** you and your dog! You've been more

trouble to me than you're worth, one way or another, but it'll soon be over now.

Do you see that? [She holds up a large **hourglass** timer.]

That's how much longer you've got to be alive. And it isn't long, my pretty. It isn't long. I can't wait forever to get those shoes. ✩

GLOSSARY

legendary *adj*
if someone or something is "legendary", they are very famous and lots of stories are told about them

willing *adj*
they agree to do it

a spell *n*
an object or power that one uses to cause evil events

drat *exp inform*

used for emphasis to show annoyance

trouble *n*

problems or difficulties

an hourglass *n*

a device used to measure an hour

What the way you hold your drink says about you.



Drink Holders

How do you hold a drink at a party? Do you think it says anything about you? Dr Wilson seems to think so. "The way you hold your drink displays a lot more about us than we realise – or might want to **divulge**."

Use the following information to learn how to **approach** these types of people.

THE FUN-LOVER

This type of drinker tends to be sociable. They often drink from the bottle and hold it **loosely**. They take short **sips** and can often be seen making jokes and having a good time. The best way to approach them is to make a funny comment.



THE WALLFLOWER

This is a shy, submissive person who holds the glass protectively as if they are afraid that somebody will take it away. The drink is never quite finished. You may be able to approach this person in a friendly and confident way, but never too confidently or they will become defensive.



So, how will you be holding your drink at the next party you go to? ★

GLOSSARY

to divulge *vb formal*
if you "divulge" a secret or information, you tell it to someone
to approach *vb*
when you "approach" something, you get closer to it
loosely *adv*
if something is held "loosely", it is not held tightly/strongly
a sip *n*
if you take a "sip" of a drink, you only take a little amount of it
a compliment *n*
a nice thing to say about someone

TRACK 07

LISTENING



Festival Fun

Glastonbury music festival:
a survival guide.

1 Pre-listening

ANSWERS ON PAGE 41

Write a list of items you think should be taken to a festival if you are going to camp there. For example, a tent.

"A survival kit for a festival goer."

2 Listening I

Listen to the radio programme about camping at a festival and tick any items from your list.

3 Listening II

True or False?

1. The weather at Glastonbury was good in 1997.
2. The festival goer advises listeners to take as much as you can carry to Glastonbury festival.
3. Theft is a big problem at Glastonbury.
4. It's possible that your tent will be far from the main events / bands, etc.
5. You can buy your ticket online up to the last minute.

4 Language focus "although"

Look at the following sentence from the article.

"Although theft doesn't happen as much as before, you still need to be careful."

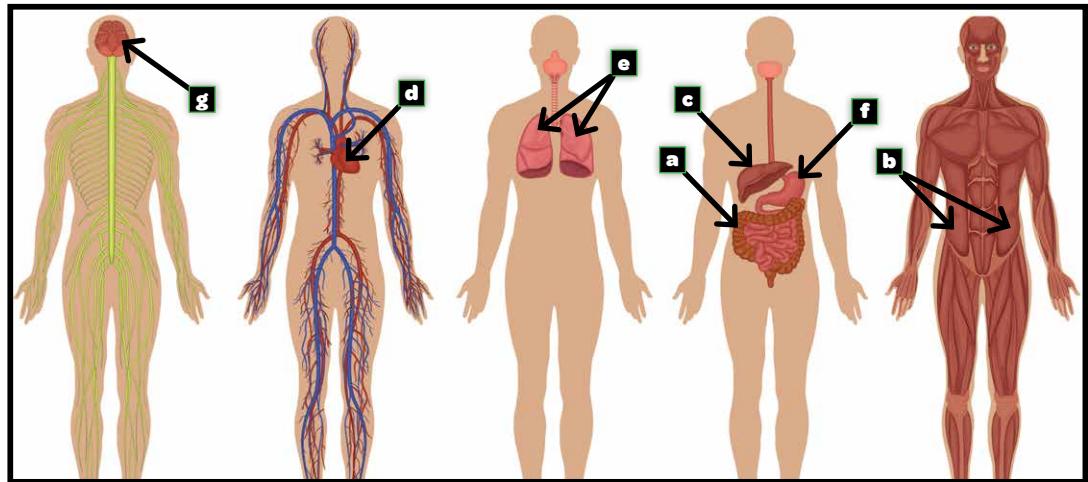
What does "although" mean? What is the translation in your language?

5 Discussion

1. Have you ever...
...been camping?
...been to a festival?
...been caught in very bad weather?
2. Would you like to go to Glastonbury? Why? Why not?

Basic Anatomy

What we know and don't know about the human body.



1 Pre-reading

How well do you know your body?

Find the following organs on the bodies above.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 41
heart

kidneys

stomach

liver

intestines

brain

lungs

2 Reading I

Read the article once. According to the survey, how well do people know their body organs?

3 Reading II

Read the article again and complete the information.

1. Number of people in the study:
2. Description of two groups in the study:
3. Changes since previous study was carried out 40 years ago:
4. Arguments in favour of knowing about body organs:

4 Language focus: Contrasting ideas

Look at this sentence from the article, "However, Ellen Mason of the British Heart Foundation said..." We use the word "however" to contrast ideas. Make two sentences from the sentence below using "however" to contrast the ideas.

"They said they didn't like the car, but they bought it anyway."

5 Discussion

1. What do you do to look after your body?
2. Do you think it's important to know where your body organs are? Why? Why not?
3. What can we do to stay fit and healthy?

Body Organs

Here is a very basic description of the major organs.

The **heart** is located on the left side behind your chest bone. The heart circulates blood throughout the body.

The **spleen** is located under the left rib cage, beneath the stomach. The spleen filters, stores and cleans the blood.

The **stomach** receives food from the oesophagus, stores it, and then empties the food into the duodenum, the beginning section of the small intestine.

The **pancreas** is located behind the stomach. The pancreas manufactures pancreatic juice, which aids digestion when fed into the small intestine.

The **lungs** mix blood with oxygen, and expel used air, carbon dioxide and other toxins.

The **kidneys** are located above the waist in the back. The kidneys filter all the fluids, removing excess water and unneeded by-products of the body's many chemical reactions.

The **liver** stores large quantities of blood, minerals and vitamins. The **gall bladder** is located under the liver. It stores bile until it is needed in the small intestine for digestion.

GLOSSARY

an outline <i>n</i>
the basic shape of something with no detail/colour, etc.
a shaded area <i>n</i>
an area that has been coloured darker than the other areas
to take part <i>n</i>
to participate in
to undergo treatment <i>n</i>
to take medicine or to have a medical operation as part of a cure
a survey <i>n</i>
a series of questions asked to people in order to find out information
to conduct <i>vb</i>
if you "conduct" a survey, you organise it and do it
barely changed <i>exp</i>
if something has "barely changed", it hasn't changed much
to lead to <i>exp</i>
to cause; to result in
to avoid <i>vb</i>
if you "avoid" something, you make sure it doesn't happen
a hospitalisation <i>n</i>
if there is a "hospitalisation", someone is sent to hospital

TRIVIA MATCHING

1 Exercise

MATCH THE WORDS (1 TO 10) TO THE PHOTOS (A - J). WRITE A LETTER NEXT TO THE NAME OF EACH THING FROM THE LIST BELOW. ANSWERS ON PAGE 41

1. an eyebrow
2. a bone
3. a toad
4. the alphabet
5. jelly
6. a kangaroo
7. a tail
8. feet
9. eyes
10. a cigarette



© TRACK 09

WEIRD TRIVIA

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR MINI-SERIES ON STRANGE FACTS. WHOEVER THOUGHT THE WORLD WAS SO EXTRAORDINARY?



Lithium is the **lightest** metal.

consists of 10 to 20 bananas, which are each known as "fingers".



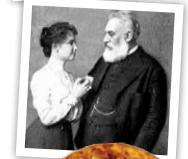
There are 450 hairs in an average **eyebrow**.



Twenty-five percent of our bones are in our feet.



Alexander Graham Bell's wife and mother were both **deaf**.



Americans on average eat 18 **acres** of pizza every day.



The most common letters in the English alphabet are R, S, T, L, N and E.



A kangaroo can't jump unless its tail is touching the ground.



In 1971, cigarette ads were **banned** from television in the US.

Texas **horned** toads can **shoot** blood out of the corners of their eyes.



The sound of ET walking was made by someone **squishing** their hands in **jelly**.

A **cluster** of bananas is called a "hand" and

The first audio CD manufactured in the US was Bruce Springsteen's "Born in The USA".

Cats sleep up to eighteen hours a day, but never quite as **deeply** as humans. Instead, they fall asleep quickly and wake up **intermittently** to check to see if their environment is still safe. ☺

GLOSSARY

lightest *adj* if something is "light", it does not weigh much
an eyebrow *n* the hair that grows above the eyes
deaf *adj* someone who is "deaf" is unable to hear or is unable to hear very well
an acre *n* an area of land that measures 4047 square meters
to ban *vb* to prohibit; to officially say that something is not permitted
horned *adj* animals that have horns – (hard pointed things that grow from their heads)
to shoot *vb* if something "shoots" blood, the blood comes out quickly from it
to squish *vb* if you "squish" a substance, you apply pressure to it
jelly *n* transparent, and coloured food eaten as a dessert
a cluster *n* people/things that are close together
deeply *adv* if you are sleeping "deeply", it is difficult to wake you
intermittently *adv* occasionally; not continuously

DR FINGERS' GRAMMAR

New Message

To: clinic@hotenglishmagazine.com
Cc:
Subject: Question

Signature: None

Dear Dr Fingers,
First, I would like to say how much I liked the Grammar Fun page last month. I always used to confuse "watch", "see" and "look", but after reading the Hot English explanation, I think I understand the difference much better. I just had one question related to this grammar point – do the same rules apply to "listen" and "hear"? I often have difficulty with these two words.
Yours,
Grateful Greg

Dear "Grateful Greg",

I would be delighted to help. You're right, "hear" and "listen" are confusing. First, let's start with "hear".

1. "HEAR"

If you "hear" something, you notice the sound that it makes.

For example:

- a) *Last night, I heard a strange noise.*
- b) *As you get older, it becomes more difficult to hear.*

REMEMBER!

We don't normally use "to hear" in the continuous form.

2. "LISTEN"

If you "listen" to something, you actively pay attention to it in order to hear what is being said, etc.

For example:

- a) *I often listen to the radio on Sundays.*
- b) *Listen to what he's telling you! You might learn something.*

REMEMBER!

We "listen to" something / someone. Compare the two sentences below.

- a) *I listened to the song.*
- b) *She listened outside the door, but she couldn't hear what they were saying.*

Compare these sentences. What is the difference? It's very subtle.

- a) *Did you hear the music from the concert in the park yesterday?*



b) *Did you listen to the music from the concert in the park yesterday?*

- a) *An audience gathered to hear the politician.*
- b) *An audience gathered to listen to the politician.*

To recap:

"To hear" = passive / without intentional effort.
"To listen" = active / with intentional effort.

I hope this clears up the confusion, Greg!

**Yours Sincerely,
Dr Fingers.**

RECIPE

California Avocado Wraps

**Ingredients** (makes 4 Servings)

- 200g ranch salad dressing
- 30g cream cheese
- 4 (25-cm) flour tortillas
- 2 turkey breast slices
- 2 monterey jack cheese and/or cheddar cheese slices
- 2 ripe fresh avocados, peeled, thinly sliced
- 2 medium-sized tomatoes, thinly cut
- Alfalfa sprouts (optional)

**Method**

First, mix the dressing and the cream cheese. Then, **spread** the mixture on the tortillas. Next, add **layers** of the turkey, cheese, avocados, tomatoes and alfalfa sprouts evenly on the tortillas, leaving a 3-cm border around the edges. Fold the bottom edge toward the centre and firmly roll the tortilla in the opposite direction from you until it's completely wrapped. Finally, slice it into pieces so that it makes little circles. Eat and enjoy! ☺

GLOSSARY

- ranch dressing** *n*
a mixture of buttermilk, green onion, sour cream, mayonnaise and various other herbs and spices
- tortilla** *n*
soft, round bread that is often used to make tacos and fajitas
- a slice** *n*
a thin piece of something cut from a bigger piece
- ripe** *adj*
if a fruit is "ripe", it is fully grown and ready to eat
- peeled** *adj*
if you "peel" food, you remove the skin
- thinly sliced** *exp*
if something is "thinly" sliced, it is cut in very small pieces, not thick pieces
- to spread** *vb*
if you "spread" A onto B, you put a layer of A onto B
- a layer** *n*
if you add a "layer" of A to B, you put A on top of B

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BORN IN THE USA

He's famous for his poetic **lyrics**. He's sold millions of albums in the US and worldwide. He often sings about working-people's **struggles** and he's famous for his liberal politics. He's **the boss***. He's Bruce Springsteen.

"When it comes to luck, you make your own," legendary musician Bruce Springsteen once said. And after many years rocking the planet, no one can say it's been easy for him. But with several Grammys and many albums, his classic sound has appealed to a lot of people from all over the world.

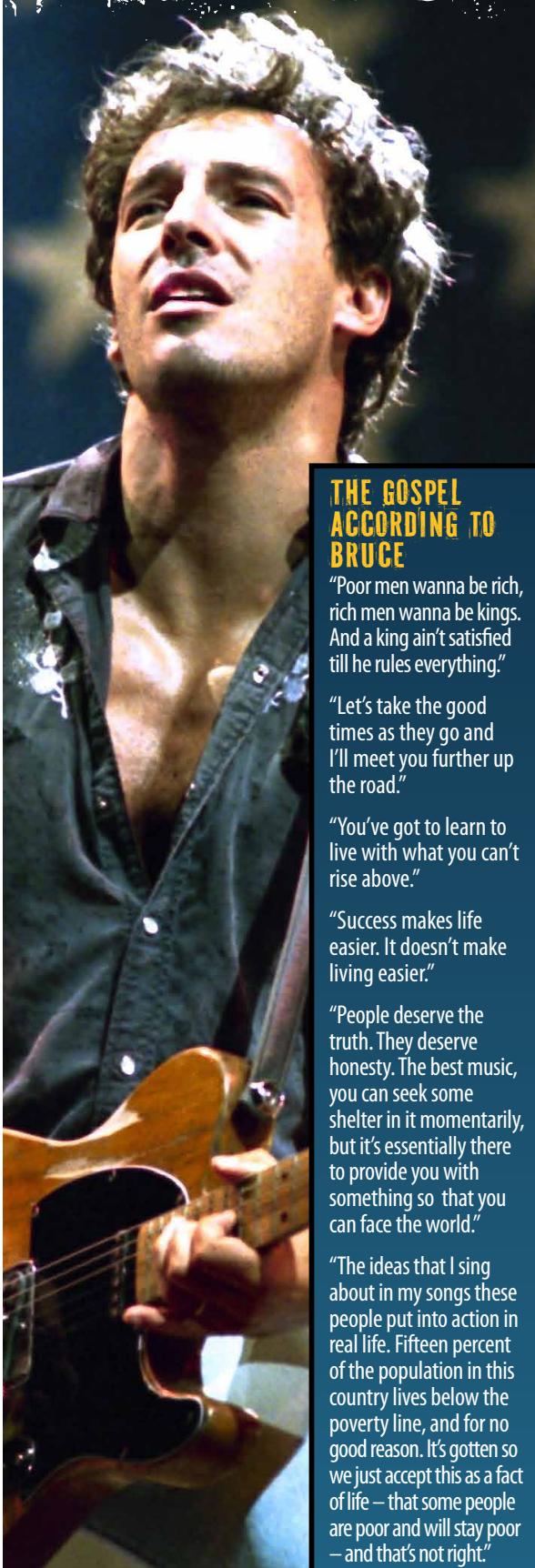
What makes all of Springsteen's songs so powerful is his message. **Rising above** your circumstances is possible, but you've got to try. Success is **feasible**, but it's not a guarantee. He gives people hope, but he's realistic at the same time.

Bruce Springsteen grew up in New Jersey in what he calls "a normal middle class family". His father was a bus driver and his mother a legal secretary. His parents spent a lot of money on his education, but Bruce never liked it. He said school wasn't for him. He graduated from high school in 1967, but didn't even attend his graduation ceremony. He knew his destiny was to be a rock star.

Bruce's interest in music started with The Ed Sullivan Show in the 1950s. A very young Bruce saw Elvis Presley perform on television and was **blown away**. He got a guitar soon after, put it on in front of the mirror and remembers thinking, "This was what I've been missing."

He enrolled at Ocean County College, but dropped out when a producer offered him a contract. He never saw that producer again. But that didn't stop Bruce. In 1973, after more than five years of playing, Bruce Springsteen and the E Street Band finally recorded their **debut album** "Greetings from Asbury Park, NJ". The album did well among New Jersey residents and one critic called Springsteen "the new Bob Dylan". The album, however, had little commercial success. In 1975, Bruce and his band released "Born to Run", and then "Darkness on the Edge of Town" in 1978 – both of which were big hits. However, Bruce and his band are best known for their 1984 album "Born in the USA".

Bruce Springsteen has shown few signs of wanting to **retire**; and hopefully, he'll carry on **strumming** as long as he can. ♫



BRUCE SPRINGSTEEN

Rock musician born 23rd September 1949 in Long Branch, New Jersey. Some of his most famous songs include "Thunder Road", "Glory Days", "Born in the USA" and "Dancing in the Dark". In 1999, he was inducted into the Songwriters Hall of Fame.

*THE BOSS

Bruce Springsteen got the nickname when he was playing with a band in the 1960s. He was in charge of collecting the money and distributing it to band members. At first, he didn't like the nickname, but has since come to terms with it.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO BRUCE

"Poor men wanna be rich, rich men wanna be kings. And a king ain't satisfied till he rules everything."

"Let's take the good times as they go and I'll meet you further up the road."

"You've got to learn to live with what you can't rise above."

"Success makes life easier. It doesn't make living easier."

"People deserve the truth. They deserve honesty. The best music, you can seek some shelter in it momentarily, but it's essentially there to provide you with something so that you can face the world."

"The ideas that I sing about in my songs these people put into action in real life. Fifteen percent of the population in this country lives below the poverty line, and for no good reason. It's gotten so we just accept this as a fact of life – that some people are poor and will stay poor – and that's not right."

GLOSSARY

an acre *n*
an area of land that is equal to 4,049 square metres

a cause *n*
a principle that a group of people support or fight for

to campaign for *exp*
to fight for; to try to achieve

affordable *adj*
if something is "affordable", people have enough money to buy it

to pride yourself on something *exp*
to be very pleased about something you can do or that you have

environmentally-friendly *adj*
something that does not harm the environment (the air, sea, land, etc.)

carpooling *n*
sharing your car with other people so less energy is wasted

to sip from *exp*
to drink from. If you "sip" a drink, you take a small amount of it

to snooze *vb*
to sleep

to head *vb*
if something is "heading" in a particular direction, it is going that way

an appearance *n*
if a musician or music group make an "appearance" at an event, they take part in it

a rug *n*
a small piece of thick material that you put on a floor

beatnik *adj*
a "beatnik" was a person from the 1950s who rejected traditional ways of living and behaving

lyrics *n*
the words to a song

a struggle *n*
something difficult that you must deal with; a problem

to rise above *exp*
if you "rise above" your situation, you start to live a life with a higher standard of living

feasible *adj*
possible

to be blown away *exp*
if you are "blown away" by something, you think that thing is incredible/amazing

a debut album *n*
the first album a group/singer, etc. produces/releases

to retire *vb*
to stop working (usually because you are 65)

to strum *vb*
to play the guitar

INFORMATION BOX

In very formal English, you might see the preposition at the start of the sentence. For example:

Standard English: Who did you send the letter to?

Formal English: To whom did you send the letter?

HOW TO FORM QUESTIONS WITH PREPOSITIONS!

There are lots of useful expressions with verbs + prepositions. For example: *listen to*, *wait for*, *look at*, etc. But how do you form questions with them? Simple! Just put the preposition at the end.

For example, look at this statement: "The e-mail is for Jessica." If you want to make a question with a question word (*who*, *what*, etc.) based on the information after the preposition (*Jessica*), you can do in the following way:

"Who is the e-mail **for**?"

Notice how the preposition comes at the end of the question.

If you're referring to a thing, we usually use *What*; and if you're referring to a person, use *Who*. Here are some more examples:

- a) They were talking **about** the weather. = What were they talking **about**?
- b) She is in love **with** Mike. = Who is she in love **with**?

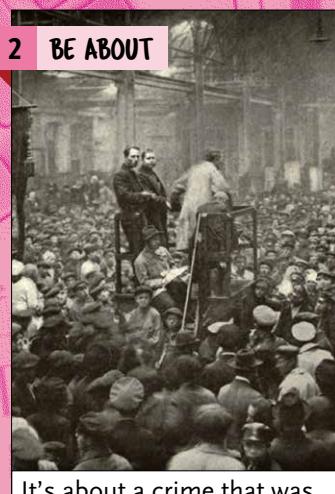
Now, see if you can create questions from the following statements with verbs + prepositions. Remember to use the same tense. Then, listen to check your answers.



1 ASK FOR

He asked for some money.
Question: What

(answer: *What did he ask for?*)



2 BE ABOUT

It's about a crime that was committed in the 19th century.

Question: What



3 BE FOR

The cake is for Ben.

Question: Who



4 BE FROM

She's from South Africa.

Question: Where

5 BE IN LOVE WITH

He's in love with Jessica.
Question: Who

6 GIVE TO

They gave it to Pete.
Question: Who

7 GO WITH

They went with Mike.
Question: Who

8 LISTEN TO

She was listening to the radio.
Question: What

9 LOOK AT

She was looking at the painting.
Question: What

10 LOOK FOR

He was looking for Susan.
Question: Who

11 SEND TO

He sent the money to Paul.
Question: Who

12 SIT WITH

She sat with Shirley.
Question: Who

13 TALK ABOUT

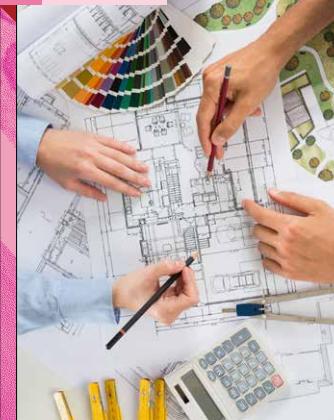
She was talking about politics.
Question: What

14 THINK ABOUT

They're thinking about the future.
Question: What

15 WAIT FOR

They're waiting for the bus.
Question: What

16 WORK ON

He's working on the project.
Question: What

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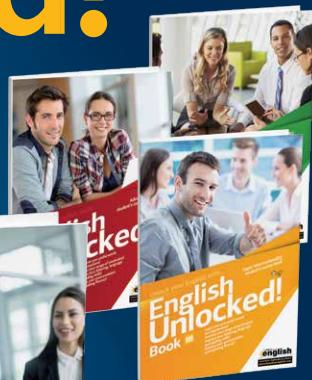
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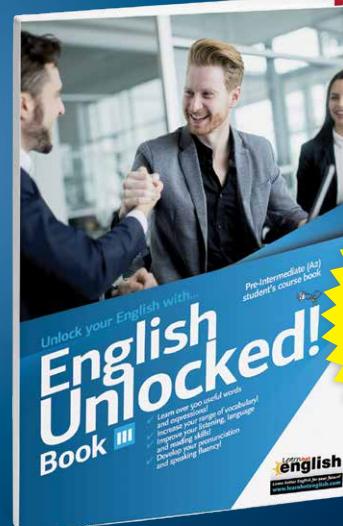
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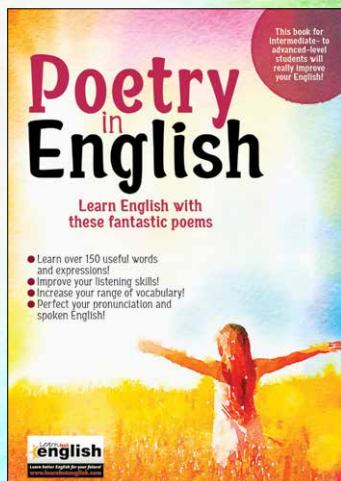
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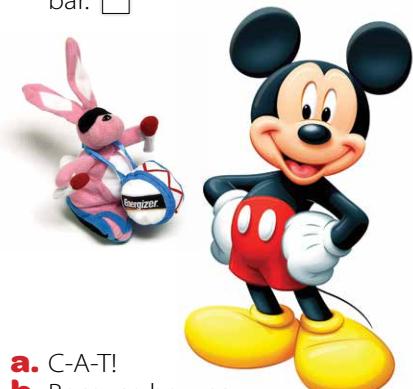
⇒ TRACK 11

LITTLE JOKES

MATCH EACH JOKE BEGINNING (1 TO 8) WITH ITS ENDING (A-H). THEN, LISTEN TO CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.
ANSWERS ON PAGE 41



1. What did the sea say to the **mermaid**?
2. Why did Mickey Mouse only have one girlfriend? 
3. What do cows read in the morning?
4. What has more lives than a cat?
5. How do you spell "**mousetrap**" in just three letters?
6. Why was the Energizer Bunny talking to the police? 
7. Patient: Doctor! Doctor! Everyone keeps on copying me!
8. Two peanuts walk into a bar.



- a. C-A-T!
- b. Because he was "**monogamous**".
- c. One was "**a salted**".
- d. A frog – it **croaks** every night.
- e. Because they were charging him with **battery**.
- f. Nothing – it just **waved**.
- g. Doctor: Doctor! Doctor! Everyone keeps on copying me!
- h. The daily **moos!**

GLOSSARY

a mermaid *n*
in stories or legends, a "mermaid" is a woman who lives in the sea and who has a fish's tail instead of legs

a mousetrap *n*
a small device for catching/killing mice

"monogamous"
a play on words with "monogamous", the state of being in a relationship/marriage with only one partner

"a salted"
a play on words with "assaulted" (attacked). A peanut with salt is called a "salted peanut", which sounds similar to "assaulted"

to croak *vb*
when a frog or bird "croaks", it makes a low sound. "To croak" is also an informal way of saying to die

battery *n*
a "battery" is a small device used to power electronics such as radios or telephones. "Battery" is a crime that involves a physical attack against a victim

to wave *vb*
if you "wave", you move your hand from side to side to say hello or goodbye to someone. A "wave" in the water is when the ocean rises

"moos"
"moos" is the sound a cow makes. The "moos" sounds like the "news", which is information about a recent event

⇒ TRACK 12

LISTENING



Moodswings

An expert gives us more information about mood swings.

1 Pre-listening

ANSWERS ON PAGE 41

What do you think a "mood swing" is? Listen to check.

2 Listening I

What's the connection between a mood swing and...

- ...teenagers?
- ...pregnant women?
- ...chemical imbalances?
- ...hormones?

Listen to check.

3 Listening II

Listen again and make notes for the following points:

1. Definition of a "mood swing"...
2. The main difference between "mood swings" and "depression"...
3. Reasons for not treating illnesses...
4. Common causes of mood swings...
5. Groups of people who suffer from mood swings...

4 Language focus phrasal verbs

Look at the sentence from the article,

"If mood swings start to take over your life and interfere with your relationships, that's when you might need help."

Choose an alternate definition for "take over":

- a) to destroy
- b) to dominate

5 Discussion

1. Do you get mood swings? How often?
2. How do you deal with your/other people's mood swings? Give examples.
3. What puts you in a bad mood? Why?

Are spelling standards falling?



Most Common Spelling Mistakes

According to Business Grammar, Style & Usage, the following are the most often misspelled words: **accessible, accommodate, bankruptcy, calendar, committee, conscious, embarrass, exaggerate, feasible, homemade, judgment, liaison, necessary, emission, privilege, recommend, sizable, suspicious, tendency, "looser" and "loser," separate, definitely.**

1 Pre-reading

ANSWERS ON PAGE 41

What do you think of the following statements?

- Spelling is not important.
- People are making more spelling mistakes today.
- Technology is one of the reasons why spelling standards are falling.
- Non-natives sometimes have better spelling than native speakers.

2 Reading I

What do the people in the article say about those statements? Read the article to check.

3 Reading II

Who are the following people and what do they say about spelling standards?

1. Rob Stewart
2. Jim Knight
3. Kevin Blunkett



4 Language focus expressions

Find the four-word phrase which means: "who's responsible?"

5 Discussion

1. Do you think spelling is important? Why? Why not? Give examples of situations/times when spelling is important.
2. Do you check your spelling before sending e-mails / letters? Do you trust the spell checker on your computer?
3. Has anyone ever pointed out a spelling mistake to you at work? What happened?

Most universities have a **long-standing** reputation as centres for academic excellence. But, if they're not careful, they could end up becoming centres of **ridicule**.

Spelling errors among university students are reaching an embarrassing level. In fact, the frequency of the mistakes has become so bad that just recently a group of **concerned** professors decided to publish the **blunders** online. The mistakes were taken from undergraduates' tests and final papers. Some of the errors included "**laxative** enforcement policies" (instead of "**lax**" enforcement policies) and "escape goats" (instead of "**scapegoats**"). Rob Stewart, a professor at the University of the West of England, Bristol, was confident his students would be able to spell the word "alcohol". So, naturally, he was disappointed when one student wrote "alkerhol". Other undergraduates wrote "whomb" for "**womb**" and "abominous" instead of "**abominable**".

But it isn't just in universities where standards are dropping. A scandal from 2009 involved **MP** Jim Knight – the Minister of State for Schools and Learners. His blog at the time was full of spelling mistakes. Some of these included "pernionsers" (instead of "**pensioners**"), and "recieving" with "-ie" (instead of "receiving" with "-ei"). When asked to explain what was going on, Knight said, "I'm normally a good speller; I just need to get better at checking it."

But who's to blame? Some say it's the fault of the English language. After all, with so many words with illogical spellings, it's no wonder that even native speakers get it wrong. But others say it's a sign of the times, with increased technology leading to a lowering of standards, particularly as a result of simplified spellings in e-mails and text messages. "Most people just don't seem to care about spelling – it's seen as something unimportant – the message is seen as central and key to communication, and spelling **takes a back seat** to that," explained Kevin Blunkett, a geology professor from the University of London. "But when it comes to university students, we should expect more from them. If things continue like this, the status of the academic profession will be **put into question**. And we can't have that." ✎

GLOSSARY

- long-standing** *adj*
a "long-standing" situation has existed for a long time
- ridicule** *n*
if something is an object for "ridicule", people make fun of it
- concerned** *adj*
if you are "concerned" about something, you are worried about it or feel responsible for its outcome
- a blunder** *n*
a stupid or careless mistake
- a laxative** *n*
medicine a person eats or drinks to help him/her go to the toilet
- lax** *adj*
not strict
- a scapegoat** *n*
a person who receives criticism or who is attacked for something even if they are not responsible
- a womb** *n*
the part inside a woman's body where a baby grows before it is born
- abominable** *adj*
very bad or unpleasant
- MP** *abbr*
Member of Parliament
- a pensioner** *n*
a person who receives a pension, (money) from the government because they are retired (often at 65), widowed or disabled
- to take a back seat** *exp*
if something "takes a back seat", it becomes less important than before
- to put something into question** *exp*
if something is "put into question", people have doubts about it



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A life of adventure from behind the desk.



Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Who was Sir Arthur Conan Doyle - the man who introduced the world to detective Sherlock Holmes? And what was he really like?

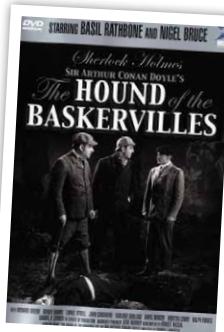
Arthur Doyle's troubled family life later became an inspiration for his work. As a child, his family was quite **well off**, but his father **squandered** the family fortune. Arthur's mother tried to **shelter** him from the pain by telling him stories. In a biography about him, Arthur says, "In my early childhood, as far as I can remember anything at all, the vivid stories she told me **stand out** so clearly that they **obscure** the real facts of my life." Years later, Arthur was sent to a **boarding school** in England for seven years. He cried all the way there and hated it until the day he graduated. However, it was there that he realised he too enjoyed storytelling. He used to **make up** stories to amuse the younger students. When he left, he went to medical school.

Arthur was a third-year medical student and twenty years old when his life changed dramatically. He was offered a



job as a surgeon on a **whaling boat** called *Hope*. The boat was travelling to the Arctic Circle. He said the experience "awakened the soul of a born **wanderer**" and also inspired him to write his first literary piece *Captain of the Pole-Star*. Later, he commented on the experience,

"I realised shillings could be earned in ways other than filling **phials**."



Soon afterwards, the literary character detective Sherlock Holmes was born. There have been more than 200 films **featuring** him, and more than 70 actors have played the part of the detective. The first film was called *Silence is Golden* (1916) and starred William Gillette as Holmes. In 1939, *Hound of the Baskervilles* was released. This film starred Basil Rathbone as Holmes and Nigel Bruce as Watson. The duo would later make 13 more films together.



Some of the more recent Holmes films feature Robert Downey Jr as the title character and Jude Law as Dr Watson. They've also been a big hit! ★

Arthur Conan Doyle

Arthur Conan Doyle was born on 22nd May 1859 in Edinburgh, Scotland. He died on 7th July 1930 in England. In 1888, he published his first novel featuring Detective Holmes and Dr Watson called *A Study in Scarlet*.



GLOSSARY

well off *exp*
rich; wealthy; with a lot of money

to squander *vb*

if you "squander" money, you waste it and use it to buy things that aren't useful

to shelter *vb*

if you "shelter" someone from something, you protect them from that thing

to stand out *phr vb*

if something "stands out", it is distinctive and you can see/remember it clearly

obscure *adj*

not clear

a boarding school *n*

a school in which the children sleep and live

to make up *phr vb*

to invent

a whaling boat *n*

a ship that travels to areas where there are whales (very large mammals that live in the sea). The sailors on board kill/hunt the whale

a wanderer *n*

a person who travels a lot

a phial *n*

a small tube-shaped glass bottle used to hold medicine

to feature *vb*

if a film "features" someone, that person is in the film

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TRACK 14

DR FINGERS

DR FINGERS' VOCABULARY CLINIC

feelings and moods

HERE ARE SOME MORE USEFUL AND INTERESTING EXPRESSIONS FOR YOU TO LEARN. THIS MONTH, FEELINGS AND MOODS.



To be in high spirits

IF SOMEONE IS "IN HIGH SPIRITS", THEY ARE IN A VERY GOOD MOOD OR FEELING CONFIDENT ABOUT SOMETHING.

"She was in high spirits after her job interview... I think she'll get it."



Down in the dumps

IF YOU ARE "DOWN IN THE DUMPS", YOU FEEL MISERABLE AND DEPRESSED.

"Allen felt down in the dumps after Sheila broke up with him."



On cloud nine

IF YOU'RE "ON CLOUD NINE", YOU'RE VERY, VERY HAPPY ABOUT SOMETHING.

"The couple were on cloud nine when their daughter was born."



Feeling blue

IF YOU'RE "FEELING BLUE", YOU'RE FEELING SAD OR DEPRESSED, BUT FOR NO APPARENT REASON.

"I don't know why I'm feeling blue today... I had a great day."



Walking on air

TO FEEL EXTREMELY HAPPY ABOUT SOMETHING.

"Cynthia was walking on air for weeks after she won that award."



To be over the moon

(used mainly in British English)
IF YOU'RE "OVER THE MOON", YOU'RE REALLY HAPPY ABOUT SOMETHING.

"Our whole group received Christmas bonuses for our hard work... we were over the moon."



Hopping mad

SOMEONE WHO IS "HOPPING MAD" IS VERY ANGRY.

"The whole family was hopping mad that they weren't invited to the wedding."

QUIRKY NEWS & CORNY CRIMINALS

quirky news

Hopping Mad

Kangaroo breaks into Australian home.

"My first thought was, 'It's a **lunatic ninja** coming through the window", said Australian Scott Arnold, who woke up early one morning **face to face** with a kangaroo.

The kangaroo had broken through a three-metre window and into the Arnold family's home. The animal jumped on to their bed and then went to the next room. Scott's 10-year-old son screamed, "There's a **roo** in my room!" Scott, 37, went to find his son. He put the two-metre tall kangaroo into a **headlock**, and took him out through the



front door. The animal hopped to a nearby reserve and the Arnold family reported the intrusion to the wildlife authorities. ☀

© TRACK 17

Riddles



CAN YOU SOLVE THESE?

- 1 What arrives once in every second, once in every minute and once in every year?
- 2 What can travel the world while staying in a corner?
- 3 A woman shoots her husband. Then, she holds him underwater for 5 minutes. Afterwards, she hangs him. Five minutes later, they enjoy a lovely dinner together. How is this possible? ☀

Corny Criminals

HERE'S ANOTHER PART IN OUR SERIES ON GOOD, BAD AND FUNNY CRIMINALS.

World's Oldest Thief

Little old lady robs a bank.

"A lot of bank robbers just put on a **ski mask** to hide their face, but not this guy," said police officer Hank Parton. He was referring to a **crook** disguised as an old lady who stole more than £10,000 after robbing a bank.

Witness Wendy Mitchell saw it all happen. The "old lady" walked into a bank in York wearing a scarf, thick glasses and a long coat. "She came up to the cash desk, but then she suddenly **whipped out** a gun, **roared** in a deep male voice and told us to **hand over** the cash. Then she **fled the scene** as quickly as an Olympic athlete."

More than 100 police officers are taking part in a city-wide search for the criminal. So far, they've arrested five real-life old ladies as **suspects** before **letting them go**. The old lady athlete man is still **at large**. ☀



GLOSSARY

a lunatic *n informal*
someone or something that behaves in a wild/uncontrolled/dangerous way

a ninja *n*
a person who has learnt the martial art and ninjutsu

face to face *exp*
if you come "face to face" with someone or something, you meet them, talk to them or look at them directly

a roo *n slang*
a kangaroo

a headlock *n*
a fighting position in which person A's head is between person B's arm and the side of their body

a ski mask *n*
clothing that covers your face except your eyes and mouth

a crook *n*
a criminal; a dishonest person

to whip out *phrb*
to take something out very quickly

to roar *vb*
if something or someone "roars", they make a very loud noise

to hand over *phrb*
if you "hand something over" to someone, you give it to them

to flee the scene *exp*
to escape from a place quickly

a suspect *n*
a person who the police or authorities believe has committed a crime

to let someone go *exp*
to allow/permit someone to leave or escape

at large *exp*
if a person is still "at large", they have not been found or captured

© TRACK 18

DICTIONARY OF SLANG

HERE WE'VE GOT SOME EXAMPLES OF HOW TO SAY THINGS IN DIFFERENT SITUATIONS.

Situation	Formal	Relaxed	Informal
You're trying to motivate a lazy friend.	You must focus your efforts on being more productive.	Come on! You can do it!	Get in gear.
You just got back from an amazing holiday.	What a wonderful repose.	I had a great time.	That holiday rocked; That holiday ruled; That holiday was awesome.
You have a friend who is very outspoken.	Alison is one who expresses herself freely.	Alison speaks her mind.	Alison doesn't hold back.
Your friend's flat is really dirty.	These living conditions are utterly abysmal.	Your flat is disgusting.	This place is a pig-sty; It's totally gross here.
You meet someone who is very boring.	He's the most lifeless person on earth.	He's really boring.	He's such a dud; He is flat.
You ask someone for a cigarette.	Would you mind donating a stick of tobacco to someone with a dire craving?	Could I have a cigarette, please?	Can I bum a ciggie off you?

© TRACK 19

CHAT-UP LINES / PICK-UP LINES

(US English)

LET'S SEE IF YOU GET LUCKY.



- 1 Can I flirt with you?
- 2 I've got the ship, you've got the harbour... what do you say we tie up for the night?
- 3 Hi, I was just curious, because I saw you noticing me and I wanted you to know that I noticed you noticing me.
- 4 You are so hot. It's boys like you that are the real reason for global warming.
- 5 Are you accepting applications for your fan club?
- 6 Touch my jumper. Does that feel like boyfriend material? ☺



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LISTENING 

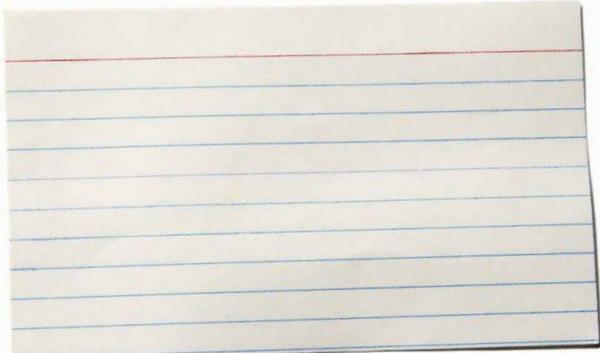
Rise and shine!

The joys of camping.

1 Pre-listening

Make a list of three advantages of going on a camping holiday.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 41



2 Listening I

Listen once and tick off any ideas from the Pre-listening task.

3 Listening II

What does the tourist board employee say about the following points?

1. people's perception of camping
2. the benefits of camping for city-dwellers
3. sophisticated camping

4 Language focus useful expressions

Look at the underlined expression from the listening, "Why do you think we should be packing our sleeping bags and stoves to venture into the wilderness...?"

In this context, what does this expression mean? Give another example of a sentence with this expression. Can you think of any more expressions of movement with the preposition "into"?

5 Discussion

1. Have you ever been camping? Where? What was it like? What did you take?
2. Are you a bold traveller – do you venture into dangerous places or situations? Why? Why not?
3. Does the conversation make you want to go camping more often? Why? Why not?

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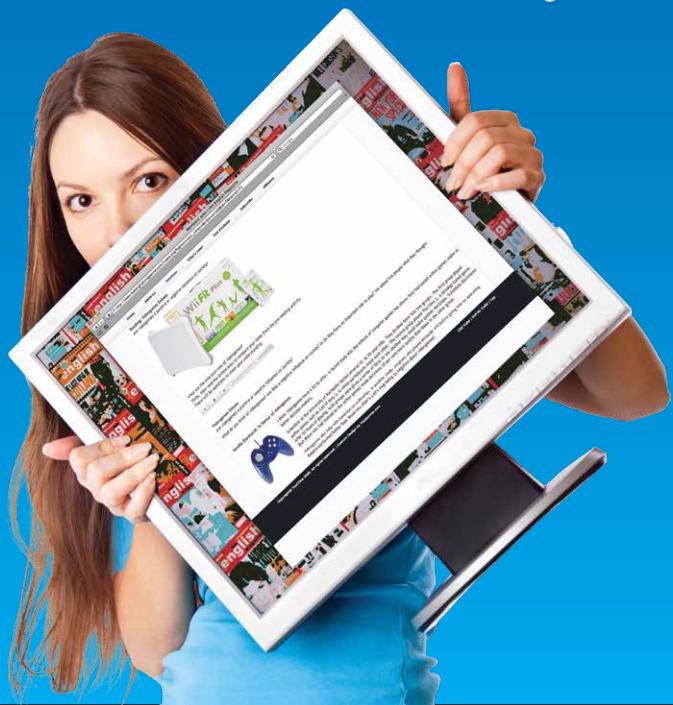
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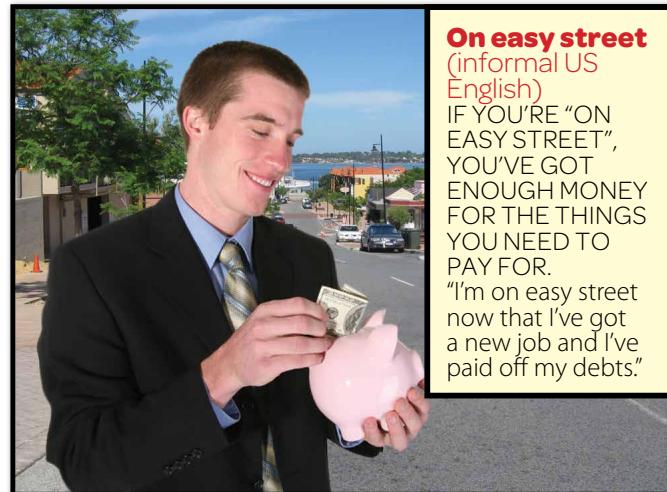
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STREET IDIOMS

THIS MONTH, WE ARE LOOKING AT SOME "STREET" IDIOMS.



On easy street (informal US English)

IF YOU'RE "ON EASY STREET", YOU'VE GOT ENOUGH MONEY FOR THE THINGS YOU NEED TO PAY FOR.
"I'm on easy street now that I've got a new job and I've paid off my debts."



The word on the street

THE "WORD ON THE STREET" IS WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING ABOUT SOMETHING, OR THE LATEST NEWS ABOUT IT.

"The word on the street is that you've decided to leave your job and go and work for the competition."



Be right up someone's street

IF SOMETHING IS "RIGHT UP YOUR STREET", IT'S PERFECT FOR YOU.

"This job is right up my street as it means that I can work from home, which I love!"



A two-way street

IF A SITUATION BETWEEN TWO PEOPLE IS A "TWO-WAY STREET", BOTH OF THEM HAVE TO CONTRIBUTE TO MAKE IT WORK OR BE SUCCESSFUL.

"I can't do everything myself; this is a two-way street, you know."



Be streets ahead

IF YOU'RE "STREETS AHEAD" OF THE COMPETITION, YOU'RE MUCH BETTER THAN THEM.

"If we can develop this new idea, we'll be streets ahead of the competition."



The man/woman in/on the street

THE TYPICAL, ORDINARY PERSON.

"That may be your opinion, but I bet if we asked the man in the street, they'd disagree with you."

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The Curse of Sports

The rise of the professional cheat.

by Simon Thomas

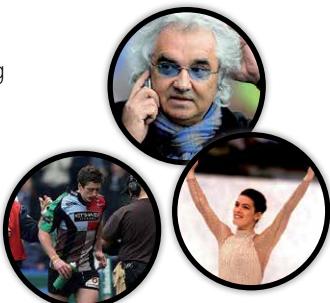


1 Pre-reading

Look at the list of sports below. Can you think of a recent scandal related to any of these sports?

- Football (soccer)
- Formula One racing
- Rugby
- Ice skating
- Golf
- American football
- Basketball
- Athletics

ANSWERS ON PAGE 41



2 Reading I

Read the article once. Do they mention any of the scandals that you thought of?

3 Reading II

Read the article again and complete the sentences.

1. Flavio Briatore has been banned from...
2. He told his teams' second driver to...
3. Nancy Kerrigan was...
4. The world of golf was shocked when...
5. American professor William Morgan thinks that...
6. Stephen J Dubner thinks that cheating...

4 Language focus

The Present Perfect Passive

Look at this extract from the article, "But now he's been banned for life from motor sport..." The speaker has used a Present Perfect Passive expression. Transform the following expressions from the active voice to the passive voice.

1. They have cleaned the glasses.
2. She has sent the e-mails.
3. We have finished the work.
4. He has written the book.
5. They have prepared the food.

5 Discussion

1. Had you heard of any of these scandals before? What else do you know about them?
2. What do you think of cheating in the world of sport? Is it harming it?
3. What can be done to stop cheating in sports?

Have you heard about any sports scandals recently? Did they involve **cheating**? These days, there seem to be more professional cheats than ever before. And some experts think that it's killing sport.

Cheating can certainly kill your career. Take Flavio Briatore, for example. He was once the head of Renault's Formula One driving team. But now he's been **banned** for life from motor sport for his part in **fixing** the Singapore Grand Prix in 2008. During the race, Briatore thought that their number-one driver (Fernando Alonso) was in danger of not winning the race. So, he told his team's second driver, Nelson Piquet Jr, to deliberately crash his car. When Piquet crashed his car, the safety car came on and all the other drivers had to **slow down**, and then most of them had to **refuel**. Meanwhile, Alonso (who was unaware that the crash was deliberate and who had a full **tank** of petrol) **overtook** the other cars and went on to win the race.

But you can find cheats in other sports, too. Do you remember the Tonya Harding scandal from back in 1994? Harding was a successful American ice skater, but she feared that her biggest rival, Nancy Kerrigan, would win the US Figure Skating Championships. So, Harding's ex-husband (Jeff Gillooly) and her bodyguard (Shawn Eckhardt) contracted another man (Shane Stant) to attack Kerrigan and hit her on the knee. Stant did this and as a result Kerrigan had to **pull out of** the competition, which Harding won. In another incident, the polite world of golf was shocked when a golfer was suspended for allegedly taking steroids. And in a further case of cheating, rugby player Tom Williams was given a four-month ban from professional rugby. During a match, spectators saw Williams leave the **pitch** with blood **pouring** from his mouth. Apparently, he had been told to bite on a **fake blood pill** so the coach could **bring on** a better player. The coach thought a substitute could help them win the game. He was banned for three years.

So, is all this cheating killing sports? American professor William Morgan seems to think so, "The way things are headed now, **we're set up for** a major crash... The whole sports system is **on the verge of** blowing up in everyone's faces." And Wayne Drehs, a journalist for the ESPN sports network, wrote, "Sports have always been a way to connect us to our past and to build optimism about the future... But now the games that are supposed to teach character, discipline and teamwork are teaching cheating."

But not everyone agrees. In an essay for the New York Times Stephen J Dubner argues that cheating might actually be good for sports. "Perhaps cheating actually adds a layer of interest to sport", he wrote. "A **cat-and-mouse element**, a detective-story element that complements the game." Although we **pretend** that sports cheats ruin the game, we secretly find the possibility of cheating very exciting. So, whether you like it or not, it looks like cheating seems to be here to stay. ☺

GLOSSARY

to cheat <i>vb</i>
to do something dishonest/illegal in a game
to ban <i>vb</i>
to prohibit
to fix <i>vb</i>
if someone "fixes" a game, they use tricks to affect the result
to slow down <i>phr vb</i>
to drive more slowly
to refuel <i>vb</i>
to put more petrol/diesel in a car
a tank <i>n</i>
the container for petrol/diesel in a car
to overtake <i>vb</i>
to pass a vehicle that is driving in the same direction as you
to pull out <i>phr vb</i>
to stop participating in a competition
a pitch <i>n</i>
the area of grass on which a sport is played
to pour <i>vb</i>
if blood is "pouring", it is falling quickly
fake <i>adj</i>
not real
a blood pill <i>n</i>
a little container for imitation blood
a coach <i>n</i>
a sports trainer
to bring on <i>phr vb</i>
if the coach "brings on" a player, the coach tells that player to go onto the pitch in order to play in a game
we're set up for <i>X exp</i>
X is going to happen to us
on the verge of <i>exp</i>
if something is "on the verge of happening", it is going to happen soon
a cat-and-mouse element <i>n</i>
a game/situation in which one person is trying to catch another
to pretend <i>vb</i>
to act as if something is true even though it isn't

© TRACK 23

PHRASAL VERB THEMES

Clothing

THIS MONTH, WE'VE GOT SOME PHRASAL VERBS ABOUT CLOTHING. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE WORDS BELOW. ANSWERS ON PAGE 41

months parents wrinkled party dress short match buttons



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AUDIO SCRIPTS

IT'S SO UNFAIR TRACK 06

Parent: George, have you seen your bedroom? It looks like World War 3 in there!

George: I cleaned it at the weekend.

Parent: Cleaned it? Well, it doesn't look clean to me. Did you know that there was a slice of bread under your bed?

George: (sheepishly) Didn't see that.

Parent: No, obviously not. And how many times have I asked you to pick up your clothes?

George: All right!

Parent: Now George, how long does it take to pick your pyjamas off the floor and put them on your bed?

George: Don't know.

Parent: I'm just asking you to be a little tidier.

George: All right, all right.

Parent: Thank you, George. So, how was your day at school?

George: (grunts "all right")

Parent: Sorry, I missed that.

George: 'All right', I said.

Parent: Well, did you do anything interesting there? I see you've got the book *Of Mice and Men*. That's one of my favourite books.

George: It's all right. I prefer comics.

Parent: Well, I'm not sure how much you'd learn from a comic book. Have you got any homework to do for tomorrow?

George: No.

Parent: Now, George. You know I can find out. All I have to do is call Simon's mother and ask her if Simon has any homework. So, I'll ask you again. Have you...

George: All right. There's this essay.

Parent: Oh, on what?

George: The characters in *Of Mice and Men*.

Parent: Well, I can help you with that, if you like.

George: No, thanks.

Parent: OK. I just thought it'd be nice to help you before dinner. But, if you don't want me to...

George: What's for dinner?

Parent: Fish, broccoli and sweet potatoes.

George: Yuk! I hate broccoli.

Parent: George, broccoli is very good for you. Where are you going?

George: To Simon's house. We're gonna play some video games.

Parent: George, you know the agreement: homework first, play later. You know how tired you get after dinner.

George: That is so unfair!

FESTIVAL FUN TRACK 07

Interviewer: Here in the studio today we have Emily Thompson, an arts and culture correspondent, writer and avid festival goer. Welcome Emily, not long to go now before the big festival, Glastonbury.

Emily: I know. I can't wait!

Interviewer: Now, I haven't been to Glastonbury myself, but I've been told it's an unforgettable

experience, but that you have to be prepared.

Emily: Yes, that's right.

Interviewer: So, how do you prepare for it?

Emily: Well, first of all, let's start with the essential items. Remember, you'll be camping, so you'll need a tent, a sleeping bag and a stove if you want to cook!

Interviewer: You see, that's where the problem starts – I don't think I'm much of a camper.

Emily: Well, you don't have to camp – there are hotels in the local area, but it's not as fun. If you do decide to camp, check the weather forecast beforehand. If it rains, a hotel might be the safest option anyway. Remember what happened in 1997?

Interviewer: No, what happened?

Emily: There were pictures all over the newspapers. Heavy rain turned the campsite into a mud bath. Festival fans were practically swimming in mud.

Interviewer: Oh yes, of course that was in 1997! So, what else do I need to take?

Emily: Apart from the essentials, take as little as possible, and make sure what you take is mostly disposable. Although theft doesn't happen as much as before, you still need to be careful. Plus, your camping space might be miles from where the action happens. If that's the case, you don't want to be carrying too much.

Interviewer: So, maybe disposable raincoats are good to take?

Emily: Yes, those are great for festivals. You want to be comfortable. Being cold or wet can make the whole experience miserable.

Interviewer: So, we're packed and ready to go, but there's one thing we forgot to mention... the tickets.

Emily: Oh yes, that's quite important! And it's actually the first thing you need to organise. First, you need to register before the deadline, which is in March. Tickets go on sale later, but you need to be registered before you buy the ticket.

Interviewer: And where do you buy the ticket?

Emily: Online is the quickest option, but you can also buy them over the phone.

Interviewer: How much are the tickets this year?

Emily: Weekend tickets will be 155 pounds and there's also a 4 pound booking fee. You can pay with a debit card or by cheque.

Interviewer: And most important of all, what's the line up this year?

Emily: There are some great bands coming this year. Bruce Springsteen and Franz

Ferdinand are among the confirmed acts. And, there have been rumours that... (voice trails off.)

STORY: THE SHOP EPISODE 10 TRACK 24

Mr Burns: (Mr Burns and Bob walk in.) What is this?

Carol: We decided to make a little mountain with the boxes. Very funny. Where's Jim?

Mr Burns: Carol: He just went for a walk. He'll be back very soon... with the police.

Mr Burns: (To Bob) Quick! Let's get out of here. (the sound of a police siren outside)

Bob: What's that?

Mr Burns: The police. Run! (A police officer runs in.)

Police officer: Mr Burns?

Mr Burns: Yes.

Police officer: You are under arrest for suspected art theft.

Carol: Well done, Jim. You did it.

Jim: Yes, I did.

Police officer: You two are very brave.

Carol: Thank you. So, what was Mr Burns doing?

Police officer: Well, as you know, these paintings were stolen from houses and art galleries in England. They were stored here in this shop. Then they were taken to Southampton and shipped to the USA. Later, they were sold to rich people there.

Carol: Amazing.

Police officer: The good news is that there's some reward money.

Carol: How much?

Police officer: Forty thousand euros.

Jim: Forty thousand euros? That's a lot of money.

Police officer: Yes, that's right. Lucky you.

Jim: Great.

Carol: Right, let's go to the cinema.

Jim: Good idea.

Carol: And afterwards, we can decide what to do with all our money.

MOOD SWINGS TRACK 12

Interviewer: Today we have Pat Bull in the studio to talk about mood swings. So, Pat, what are mood swings and does everyone have them?

Pat: Well, mood swings are emotional ups and downs. If you think about the verb, "to swing", it makes sense. You swing from one state of mind which may be positive to another, which may be negative.

Interviewer: I see, so does it affect most people?

Pat: Yes. Mood swings are very common and shouldn't be confused with more serious illnesses like depression or bipolar disorder.

Interviewer: So, what's the difference?

Pat: Well, mood swings don't last as long as severe depression

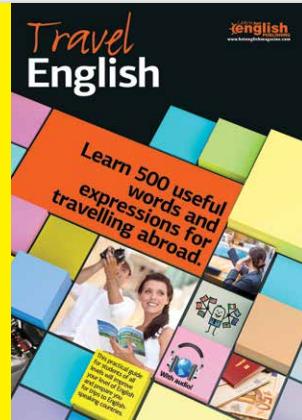
and the feeling of sadness and desperation isn't as serious.
Interviewer: OK. So, can we regulate these mood swings or do we just have to put up with it?
Pat: Not at all. As with many emotional disorders, mood swings go untreated because people are too ashamed to go to the doctor. There is an 80% to 90% success rate for those who seek help for their mood swings.
Interviewer: And what are the common causes?
Pat: Like everything, it comes down to science. Mood swings are caused by chemical imbalances or hormonal changes.
Interviewer: When you say chemical imbalance, what do you mean exactly?
Pat: The brain releases chemicals called neurotransmitters. How these neurotransmitters are released and reabsorbed will affect your mood.
Interviewer: If it's an imbalance as you say, is there any medicine you can take to help?
Pat: Of course, there is medicine. There are also therapy techniques which work too.
Interviewer: And how about when people experience hormonal changes?
Pat: Well, they happen typically to teenagers. When teenagers reach puberty, they often have mood swings. Of course, adults can have them too. For example, pregnant women can suffer from post natal depression due to these chemical imbalances.
Interviewer: So, I suppose the question is, when should we seek help? Or should we at all? As you said at the beginning, mood swings are part of human nature.
Pat: Yes, it's like everything. It depends on the extent of the problem or mood swing. If mood swings start to take over your life and interfere with your relationships, that's when you

might need help.
Interviewer: Well, that was all most interesting and very reassuring for our listeners to know that it's OK to feel down in the dumps every now and then.
Pat: Yes, and, what's more, you can do something about it.
Interviewer: Well, we're out of time, but thanks so much for coming in.
Pat: My pleasure.
RISE AND SHINE track 20
Interviewer: Summer is approaching and all the great things that come with it – that relaxed summertime feeling and best of all, holiday plans! So, to help us choose this year's summer holiday, we have tourist board employee, Stephanie Mahoney with us in the studio. Welcome, Stephanie.
Stephanie: Hi there. Thanks for having me on your show.
Interviewer: So, what's your recommendation for this summer?
Stephanie: Well, my recommendation comes from personal experience. I went camping last year and it was the best holiday of my life.
Interviewer: Really? I fear our listeners might be asking themselves how camping can be thought of as a holiday of a lifetime. No disrespect, but it's not exactly everyone's idea of a perfect holiday.
Stephanie: Well, no, but how many listeners out there have tried it? I'll bet not many. And, what people don't realise is that camping can be a sophisticated holiday.
Interviewer: So, sell it to us, Stephanie. Why do you think we should be packing our sleeping bags and stoves to venture into the wilderness?
Stephanie: Right, well first of all, you pointed out the first advantage and magic of camping: the countryside. Just imagine it:

you wake up in the middle of green fields to the delightful smell of the countryside. You unzip your tent to find the purest kind of peace and tranquility: no cars in sight, no concrete, no noise, no smog – just you and Mother Nature.
Interviewer: It does sound very idyllic, particularly for people like me who have to put up with the noise and pollution that come with living in the city. But, what is so great about camping?
Stephanie: OK, the picture I just painted is the most basic form of camping for real nature lovers. But, if you go on the internet, you'll see that there are so many campsites now that offer many amenities and in beautiful surroundings. In fact, I have a friend who was camping in Goa recently and his photos are incredible.
Interviewer: Wow – Goa, that sounds much more glamorous than Bognor Regis where my parents took me camping!
Stephanie: (laughing) Yes, she did say it was stunning. The tents were more like chalets, which goes back to what I was saying before. Campsites and their facilities are more sophisticated nowadays.
Interviewer: For example...?
Stephanie: Well, to give you an idea, my friend's tent had a four-poster bed, a private en-suite bathroom and a fully-equipped kitchen which she didn't end up using because there was an on-site cook who was available at their request.
Interviewer: That sounds more like a luxury package holiday.
Stephanie: Exactly. And best of all, the tent was on a quiet beach, so you can imagine how gorgeous the surroundings were.
Interviewer: Yes, I can, and I bet our listeners can now too! I might need to change my holiday plans!

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ANIMALS PAGE 5

1 Pre-reading

1d 2e 3a 4c 5b 6g 7f

3 Reading II

1. popular; 2. entertainment; 3. racetracks; 4. run; 5. drugged

4 Language focus

1d 2c 3a 4b

USEFUL VOCABULARY PAGE 8

1c 2h 3i 4d 5g 6j 7a 8f 9e 10b

DR FINGERS ERROR

CORRECTION PAGE 13

2. Suddenly, there was a loud crash outside.
3. Last night, we drove thirty kilometres.
4. I asked him why he was late.
5. Hello, Alan is here to see you. / Alan has come to see you.
6. Please shut the door when you leave.

"IT'S SO UNFAIR" PAGE 13

3 Listening II

1. George's mum found a piece of bread under his bed.
2. He always leaves his pyjamas on the floor.
3. George is reading Of Mice and Men.
4. She says she will call Simon's mum to check if George has homework.
5. Mum is making fish, broccoli, and sweet potatoes for dinner.

4 Language Focus

The phrase "going to" is abbreviated as "gonna."

GRAMMAR FUN PAGE 14

1. parking
2. countries
3. camping
4. car park
5. campsite

FILM SCRIPTS PAGE 15

1 Exercises

1. The Good Witch of the North
2. Toto
3. Toto escapes

2 Definitions

1b 2a 3b 4b 5a 6b

FESTIVAL FUN PAGE 16

1 Pre listening

tent, stove, sleeping bag

3 Listening II

1F 2F 3F 4T 5F

4 Language focus

"Although" is a word used to mean "despite" or "even though." It is a linker used to contrast two ideas.

BASIC ANATOMY PAGE 17

1 Pre-reading

Heart **d**; kidneys **b**; liver **c**; intestines **a**; lungs **e**; stomach **f**; brain **g**

3 Reading II

1. More than 700.
2. Group 1 were healthy members of the public; Group 2 were those undergoing treatment that affected an organ.
3. There have been hardly any changes.
4. They can communicate problems and understand what is said to them, thus avoiding unnecessary hospitalisations.

4 Language focus

"They said they didn't like the car. However, they bought it anyway."

TRIVIA MATCHING PAGE 18

1d 2e 3c 4b 5g 6h 7i 8a 9f 10j

HOW TO FORM QUESTIONS WITH PREPOSITIONS! PAGE 20

1. What did he ask for?
2. What is it about?
3. Who is the cake for?
4. Where is she from?
5. Who is she in love with?
6. Who did they give it to?
7. Who did they go with?
8. What was she listening to?
9. What was she looking at?
10. Who was he looking for?
11. Who did he send the money to?
12. Who did she sit with?
13. What was she talking about?
14. What are they thinking about?
15. What are they waiting for?
16. What is he working on?

JOKES PAGE 26

1F 2B 3H 4D 5A 6E 7G 8C

MOOD SWINGS PAGE 26

1 Pre-listening

a moodswing is an emotional up and down.

2 Listening I

teenagers- when teenagers reach puberty, they often have mood swings.

pregnant women- they can suffer from post natal depression due to chemical imbalances.

chemical imbalances- can make pregnant women feel depressed.

hormones-when people experience hormonal changes, they often have mood swings.

3 Listening II

1. Mood swings are emotional "ups and downs," or changes in mood.
2. Mood swings do not last as long as depression and the feeling of sadness is not as serious.
3. People do not go to the doctor for mood swings because they are too embarrassed.
4. Mood swings are caused by chemical imbalances or hormonal changes.
5. Mood swings are common in teenagers and pregnant women, but can also occur in adults.

4 Language focus

phrasal verbs

1. "Take over" in this case means "to dominate."

SPELLING PAGE 27

3 Reading II

1. Rob Stewart is a professor at the University of West of England. He is disappointed that more and more students are not good at spelling.
2. Jim Knight is a member of Parliament and the Minister of State for Schools and Learners. He thinks his spelling is good, but that he just needs to check it better.
3. Kevin Blunkett is a geology professor from the University

of London. He thinks that people simply do not care about spelling anymore.

4 Language focus

"Who's to blame?"

RIDDLES PAGE 31

1 the letter "e"

2 a stamp

3. She's a photographer.

She took his picture, developed it in the dark room and hung it to dry.

RISE AND SHINE PAGE 33

3 Listening II

1. She says most people don't look at camping as a sophisticated holiday.
2. Camping allows city dwellers to experience nature and get away from the noise and pollution of the city.
3. She says that camping is becoming more sophisticated, with luxury beds, bathrooms and kitchens.

4 Language focus

expressions for movement

venture into: despite

Our company is going to venture into a new market."

walking into, climbing into

THE CURSE OF SPORTS PAGE 35

3 Reading II (answers may vary)

1. motor sport;
2. crash his car;
3. hit on the knee;
4. a golfer was suspended for taking steroids;
5. sport is in danger (it's in for a major crash);
6. may actually be good for sport

4 Language focus

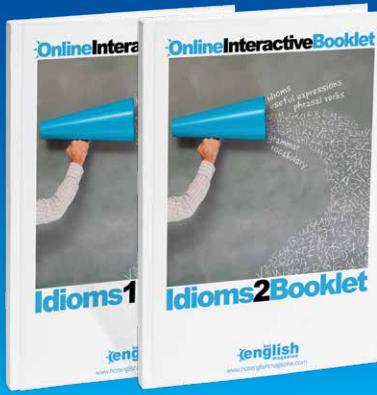
1. The glasses have been cleaned.
2. The e-mails have been sent.
3. The work has been finished.
4. The book has been written.
5. The food has been prepared.

PHRASAL VERB THEMES PAGE 36

1. short; 2. month; 3. party
4. wrinkled 5. match 6. dress;
7. buttons; 8. parents

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EXPRESSIONS OF THE MONTH

SPEAK OF THE DEVIL,
ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM

Want to impress your friends with some new expressions in English? Check out these two and try to use them in conversation before the end of the month.

Speak of the devil

Have you ever been talking about someone when they suddenly appeared? If you have, then you have "spoken of the devil". For example, if Kari and Landon are talking about Milton, and Milton calls or walks in the door, Kari or Landon could say, "Speak of the devil". This expression has been shortened from "Speak of the devil and he will appear." For example:

Landon: Hey, did you hear about Milton?
Apparently... (suddenly Milton appears).
Milton: Hi.
Landon: Oh, look. Speak of the devil. We were just talking about you.

These days, it's often used in a **light-hearted** way, but many years ago it had a more sinister meaning. Many people believed that if you talked about the devil, he would actually appear. The phrase was also a warning against **eavesdropping**. The complete expression was "No good of himself does a listener hear. Speak of the devil he's sure to appear."

So, the moral of the story is: don't talk about people and don't listen to others talking about people!

Elephant in the room

This American expression refers to a topic that everyone knows about but that no one is willing to talk about because it's too

embarrassing/taboo, etc. For example, imagine that you're around someone with a very obvious drug problem. There is plenty of tension, but no one brings the subject up. Basically, with the expression "an elephant in the room", the "elephant" could be the drug problem topic that no one wants to talk about. For example:

Betty: One of my cousins has got a real drinking problem.
Sam: Can't you do anything about it?
Betty: No. Every time we touch on the topic, she gets really defensive. But it's become so obvious to everyone in our family. It's a real elephant in the room.

The phrase is also used to refer to taboo topics such as race or religion. The first recorded use of the phrase was in the *New York Times*. They wrote: "Financing schools has become about equal to having an elephant in the room. It's so big you just can't ignore it."

In September 2006, UK artist Banksy created an image to illustrate the expression. He displayed the work at an exhibition in Los Angeles.

So, there you have it. Good luck with these expressions and get ready for more next month. ☺

GLOSSARY

light-hearted *adj*
not serious
to eavesdrop *vb*
to listen to other people's conversations

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